Middletown Transcript.

VOL. IV. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1871. NO. 3.

THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE & OVERSEAMING

IS the only complete

SEWING MACHINE

TERMS EASY. 511 King WIL. DEL.

G. PATRONI

THE AMERICAN

Buttonhole, Overseaming,

SEWING MACHINE,

Has the following advantages over most all other Sewing Machines in the market:

1 It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2 It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3 It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4 It has a feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5 It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6 It has the highest attainable speed, making 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7 It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8 It makes the most beautiful lock stitch.

9 It has the handsomest appearance.

10 It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11 Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12 It has straight needle.

13 Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14 It has the best hemmer.

15 It has the most complete attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, feils, lands, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16 It is as simple as any machine in the market.

17 It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18 It has the best embroidering attachment.

19 It sews on straight a piece while putting another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

These advantages combine the best qualities of a sewing machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combining the advantages of all the sewing machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

THE AMERICAN

Possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1 It has a larger arm and stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing purposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8¼x5 inches clear room.

2 It hems any width or thickness, from 1-16 of an inch cambric to 2 inches heavy.

3 It binds a coat, a skirt, or a hat without any braid or binding whatever.

4 It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.

5 It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6 It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7 It embroiders on the edge.

8 It makes buttonholes of any size on any material.

9 It has the braiding machine which makes braid of size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10 It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c.

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

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Office and Warerooms,

511 KING STREET

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE.

June 18—1y

Original Poetry.

LINES

On Witnessing Three Sisters Depositing Flowers on the Grave of a Friend.

Written for the Middletown Transcript

BY ARIEL.

At an early hour of the Sabbath morn,
Beside the ancient, sacred pile I stood
Of old St. Ann's. The ivy carless clamber'd
Along its moss-grown, antique walls;
The sun-light bathed in golden glory
The calm, sequester'd scene, and silence
Reigned through all the leafy grove,
Save where the warbling songster pour'd
His wood-notes wild, or where the gray old trunks
That high in heaven mingled their mossy boughs,
Murmur'd with sound of the invisible breath
That played among their giant branches,
And bowed the wrapt spirit with the thought
Of boundless power and inaccessible majesty,
Within the lone church no loitering footfall
O'er threshold, aisle, or chancel echoed,
No sound intruded on the hush profound
Of that ancient temple. The pale sleepers
In the weird city of the dead lay mute,
Their mouldering ashes mingling with the dust,
While sculptured tablets, with memorial brief,
Their memories from oblivion rescued.

As thus upon the scene around I mused,
The fresh-turned earth upon a new-made grave
Within its marble confines neat enclosed
My vision steadfast fixed, and I beheld
Three maidens, bearing each a rich bouquet,
Approach the tomb, and softly by its side
Stoop down and place thereon their floral gems
In token of the love they bore the friend
So late inurned, whom yet they fondly cherish'd;
Full preparation one had duly made
To stand beside her at the bridal altar;
But now, beside her early grave she stood,
With floral tokens of unfailing love
For the fair young wither'd flower beneath.
Touching and beautiful the lovely sight
Of such devotion deep at friendship's shrine.
My sterner heart, in welling sympathy,
Throbb'd its response to this ennobling act
Of these fair sisters, and did them homage
Deep down within its silent recesses.
Oh, when with them life's sinful fever ends,
May ne'er be wanted hand of sympathy
To strew affection's token o'er their graves.

Select Story.

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

"She is really the prettiest little creature I ever saw," said Mr. Willoughby Vane, as he turned from the window for the fiftieth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Adderley's house opposite?"

"Well, yes, sir, if you please," returned the handmaiden. "I met their cook at the grocer's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Capting Choker Black—and that he was staying here on leave of absence with his wife and daughter, sir."

"Oh, indeed! Did she happen to mention the young lady's name?"

"Yes, sir. She called her Miss Eva."

"Eva! What a charming name!" murmured Willoughby to himself; and then he added aloud:

"That will do, Jane; thank you."

Mr. Willoughby Vane was a bachelor, twenty-eight years old, rich, indolent, and tolerably good-looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house in the Clapham road, and having nothing else to do, had fallen desperately in love with his pretty *vis-a-vis*, and anxiously sought an opportunity for an introduction. However, having discovered the name of his enchantress, he determined to address her anonymously by letter.

Having decided upon taking this step, the next thing to be done was to put it into execution; and, having shut himself into his little study, after many futile attempts, he succeeded in framing an epistle to the lady to his satisfaction; begging her, if she valued his peace of mind, to return an answer to "W. V. The Post-office, Clapham common." That done, he went out for a walk, and dropped the letter in the nearest box.

Regularly three times a day, for a week afterward, he called at the Post-office to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced, Willoughby began to lose his appetite, and grew so restless and irritable that Mrs. Vane, like a fond mother, fancied that her boy was unwell, and begged him to consult their medical attendant. But her son laughed at the idea, knowing well that his complaint was beyond the doctor's skill to cure.

He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when to his great delight, on the seventh morning, a letter was handed to him by the postmistress, written in a dainty female hand, and addressed to "W. V." Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the shop, broke open the seal, and drank in the contents.

They were evidently of a pleasing nature, for he had read the letter over again and again, kissed the envelope, put it into his breast coat pocket, and hurried home, to see his inamorata looking out of the window of the opposite house, as usual.

For a moment, his first impulse was to salute her respectfully; but immediately afterward he bethought himself that as he was still *incognito*, the young lady, would, perhaps, feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she have an idea that he was "W. V.?" So he went indoors, and amused himself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon; and in due course, a second answer arrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Wiloughby Vane spent his days in running to and from the Post-office, writing letters, and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining room.

"Confound it!" he would sometimes say to himself, "how very provoking the dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish I could catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horridly sour-looking old crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughby, that poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed, her letters hint as much." And having given vent to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the Post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks having flown rapidly away in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which run as follows:

TO W. V.

SIR. As it is useless to continue a correspondence in this manner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito, and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are not totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feeling of idle curiosity I ask this, but simply for our mutual satisfaction. Yours, &c.

EVA.

To which Willoughby replied by return of post:

DEAREST EVA: If you will permit me to call you so! Have you not for weeks past observed a young man with his hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house? And although you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of him, I trust that his features are not altogether repulsive to you. I am that individual.

"Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye,
Day after day, I watch, and dream, and sigh;
Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee alone,
Fair star of Clapham—may I add, mine own?"

To quote with some alterations, the noble stanza of the poet Brown! And now I have a favor to ask you. Whenever you see me at the window, take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of town, and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu my adorable one adieu! My eyes are ever on you. Your own,

WILLOUGHBY VANE.

To which epistle came the following answer:

DEAR SIR: Your explanation is perfectly satisfactory. I may also add that your features are not at all repulsive to—

EVA.

"Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is!" ejaculated Willoughby.

And he went out, ordered a new suit of clothes, and had his hair cut.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vane to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time by looking out of the window all day as you have lately done—Come and read the Parliamentary debates to me, if you have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three mortal hours she kept him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

DEAREST EVA: I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only?

WILLOUGHBY.

Back came the reply next morning:

DEAR WILLOUGHBY: Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is dull here—no society except my father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship. Thine, EVA.

In this delightful manner the days flew on—halcyon days, too they were for Willoughby, and sweetened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning, Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends in Devonshire, leaving her son to keep house at home. That same afternoon, one of Captain Blacks's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

WILLIE: Have you any objection to my telling my dear papa all? Matters have now gone so far that it will be impossible for either of us to retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know his kind and generous nature well, and have no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send me a line by bearer. EVA.

The answer was as follows:

MY OWN EVA: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papa should refuse his consent, I—But I will not think of anything so dreadful! Fear not that I shall ever retract. Life without you would be a desert, with no oasis to brighten it. Yours until death, WILLOUGHBY.

That evening, just as Willoughby had finished dinner, he heard a loud double knock at the street door; and, on its being opened, a strange voice enquired, in a loud tone.

"Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?"

His heart beat violently as Jane, entering the room, said:

"A gentleman wishes to speak to you in the library, sir."

And she handed him a card, inscribed "Captain Choker Black, C. B. H. M.'s 1,794th Foot."

"I will be with him in a moment," said Willoughby; and he swallowed a couple of glasses of sherry to nerve him for the interview.

"Captain Choker Black, I believe?" he said as he entered the library.

"Yor servant, sir," said the gallant Captain—who glass in eye, was busily engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Navarino. "Your servant, sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vane?"

Willoughby bowed.

"Then, sir, of course, you know the business that has brought me here?"

Terribly nervous, and scarcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.

"Come, come, sir, don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confidant, so let there be no reserve between us. Eva has told me all."

Here poor Willoughby blushed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl; and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditious, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical! Ha! ha! ha!

As the captain appeared to be in a very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are *her* father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objections to offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Eva comfortably situated. But harkye, sir. Business is business. I am a plain, blunt man, and fifteen years' service with one's regiment in India dosen't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

And the Captain drew a note-book from his pocket, and proceeded to examine our hero, as if he were in a court of justice.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"Good." And down went the note in the pocket-book.

"Your age?"

"Twenty-eight next birthday."

"Twenty-eight! Good. Is your constitution healthy?"

"I believe so. I have had the measles, whooping-cough and mumps."

"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled away again.

"Are you engaged in any business or profession?"

"None."

"Then how do you live?"

"On my private income, Captain."

"Then all I can say is, you're an uncommon lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"

"About seven hundred a year."

"Is it in house property, shares in limited companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for that lot."

"In the New Three per Cents."

"Good. I think I may say, very good. What sort of temper are you?"

"Well, that's rather a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby smiling for the first time.

"Hang it sir, not at all!" returned the Captain. "If any one asked me my temper, I should say, 'Hasty! sir—confoundedly hasty!' And Choker Black's proud of it, sir—proud of it."

"Say about the average," answered Willoughby, timidly.

"Temper average," said the Captain, jotting it down. "I think those are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?"

"I have the pleasure of seeing her frequently——from the window, sir!"

"And you think you could be happy with her?"

"Think, Captain! I am certain of it!"

"Very good. Now, harkye, Mr. Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well, and be happy. Neglect her, blight her young affections by harshness or cruelty, and hang me, sir, if I don't riddle you with bullets! Gad, sir, I'm a man of my word, and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name's Choker Black!"

"I have no fear on that score, Captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion—"

"I know all about that," said the Captain. "Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, sir. I've taken a fancy to you!"

"You flatter me, Captain!"

"Hang it, no sir, no! Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, sir; its yours so long as I find you plain sailing and straightforward. But if ever I suspect you of any artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with it. So now I hope we perfectly understand each other."

"One word more," said Willoughby, "Am I to understand that you consent to our union?"

"Certainly. You can be married tomorrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration. Gad, sir, I am not a brute—*not* one of those unnatural parents people read of in novels. Choker Black may be a fire-eater in the field; but, at any rate, he knows how to treat his own flesh and blood."

"Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude."

"Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the road with me, and I'll introduce you to my daugther at once."

Scarcely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the road together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch-key

"One moment if you please," said Willoughby, who was titivating his hair and arranging his cravat.

"Are you ready now?" asked the Captain.

"Quite."

"Mr. Willoughby Vane," cried the Captain, ushering our hero into the drawing-room. Then waving his hand, he added, "Allow me to introduce you to my wife and daughter."

Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the twe ladies. On a cough by the fireside sat his enchantress, looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever; her *vis-a-vis* being the tall, thin, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage. Let us leave the young people together, and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager," said the Captain, addressing the *younger* of the two ladies, who immediately rose from her seat.

"Stay, sir—there is some mistake here!" said Willoughby. "This lady is—" and he pointed to the gaunt female.

"My daughter, sir!" said the Captain. "My daughter by my firs' wife."

"And this—" ejaculated our hero, turning to the young lady.

"Is my second wife, sir!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fled from home that night. About a month later his almost broken-hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the post-mark bore the words "Montreal, Canada."—*Once a Week.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Everybody visits the Library of Congress who visits the Capitol and admires the three grand halls—the main one facing west, flanked by another hall of equal length on either side. The entire portion of the Western projection in the centre of the original Capitol is embraced in the Library. From the central door of the main hall the western portico is approached, where sight-seers always betake themselves to gaze upon the finest panorama of the city offered from any point. Seeing the view, and casting a second hasty glance around the library, it is usually considered that nothing more of interest remains to be enjoyed, and visitors go elsewhere. But this portion of the Capitol does not merit so peremptory a dismissal. In the first place this Library is remarkable as the only one in the world into which no wooden shelving and no combustible material has been introduced. It is absolutely fireproof. In the next place, as a Library of reference for modern works it compares favorably with leading European libraries, though it cannot compete with them in literature of the middle ages or rare old manuscripts of more ancient date. It has its treasure within its spacious shelves, among its 200,000 volumes. The range of shelving is astonishing, being nearly five miles in its entire extent; this includes the measurement of the shelving in the Law Library in another portion of the building.

Among the treasured volumes most highly valued is the "Codex Sinaiticus," being a printed copy of an original Greek manuscript of the New Testament, and edited by Tischendorf, a learned Hebrew scholar of Germany (by whom the manuscript was discovered in a convent of Mt. Sanai,) and printed and presented by the Russian government to our own and other governments. The text of this is a facsimile of that of the manuscript, and the version is pronounced by scholars to be at least as old as that of the Vatican, and more complete. It was discovered only in 1857. Among the illustrated works are the five folio volumes of "Gould's Monograph of the Trochilidæ" (or family of humming birds,) in which life-size pictures of the birds are given in chromo lithography and by means of a secret method which has been patented a gloss is given to the pictures and a radiance to the brilliant coloring of those birds having apparently jeweled crests, which imparts a glitter as of gems to the feathers, produced by no other style of colored print. The flora among which these birds build their nests is also very wonderfully reproduced. The Brazilian government has had prepared and presented to our government a magnificent grand folio volume, entitled "Descourlitz's Brazilian Ornithology," which was published in gorgeous style in London. The text of this work is French. The binding is the finest red morocco, skillfully inlaid with a map of the country, and with representations in green morocco and gold leaf of the palm trees of Brazil. The fly-leaves are of white watered silk. The plates are fine specimens of tinted lithography.

In files of newspapers the library is rich. The files of the prominent New York dailies are regularly kept, and complete files are preserved of many of them from the date of their publication. The London *Times* is filed from 1496, but it assumed no importance for six years or so afterwards. A complete file of the London *Gazette* is also kept from 1695 up to date, and of the British Royal *Kalender* from 1772 to date. The Almanac de Gotha is also preserved from 1776, ten years from the date of its first publication, up to the present time. The files of all newspapers now or heretofore published in Washington are complete.

It is customary for the principal newspapers each to send copies of its daily edition to the library of Congress free. Strange to say among the larger cities, the journals of Chicago and St. Louis do not observe this rule. From the South, since the war, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* is the only paper forwarded to the library.

The books most used in this library are the legal, political and historical works. Works of fiction bear a small proportion to other classes of literature. Three alcoves alone are occupied by novels and the like, and these alcoves are the only ones in the library left unlocked and into which those privileged to draw books are allowed to go, and themselves search for the volume desired. The reason for excluding the public from access to the shelves is obvious. Few persons are careful to replace books after handling them, and on the order in which the books are kept depends the facility and expedition with which they can be found when wanted.

The circulation of this library is limited. An act of Congress provides that only the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House, Agent of the Joint Committee on the Library, and members of the Diplomatic Corps can take the books to their homes. Only a few years back members of Congress could transfer to others the privilege of using the books outside the reading-room; in consequence many valuable workes were lost. Now the privileges is absolutely not transferable. The immediate families of the officials above named alone can draw books, and by them are the three alcoves which are left open used.

For reference the library is constantly used, and persons seeking information on any subject where books can furnish assistance from the large proportion of readers. Almost all of the many who may be always seated at the tables reading here come for a purpose, and the results of their researches are in the most cases to be made public. American and foreign authors are frequently seen here, and a proof of the perfection of the system used in arranging the books is the fact that any one asking for a book is supplied with it within five minutes if the book required is in the library. In the British Museum so much "red tape" is necessary before a reader can receive what he wants, that a half hour is always consumed before he is given the work he wishes.

If possible, it would be curious to see the tastes and mental bent of prominent members of Congress by the volumes credited to them during the session, but the list of books placed to the account of one of those would give a false notion of his pursuit, owing to those three open alcoves, where his wife, daughters, or sisters may bury themselves in romance and engulf his innocent name in a whirlpool of sentimental trash. The honorable gentlemen who draw books for their own use are comparatively few. The readers or students at the present time are not numerous in House or Senate.

The operation of the Copyright law throws into the library of Congress a heterogeneous mass. Copyrighted works heretofore filed in the store rooms of the Interior Department are now in process of removal to the Capitol, and will be for the first time catalogued and prepared for the public use. With the trash and works of no value, come as well the original editions of all American authors, and ample compensation for the space accorded to useless or purposeless works is in the possession of copies of the original issue of the earliest publications of our more eminent poets and writers—Whittier, Longfellow, Irving, Lowell, for example.

The very valuable collections of books added at various times to this library have been the Jefferson law library, sold by its founder during his lifetime, because of pecuniary embarrassment; the library of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Peter Force library. This last collection depends for its value mainly on its wealth of political and historical works relating to America.

The law library is placed in the room used by the United States Supreme Court from 1815 to 1861. This fact alone gives interest to the room, because of its many valuable historical associations. It is a strange-appearing room, semi-circular in form, seventy-five feet in diameter, with grained ceiling. The collection of law books here found, has few rivals in the world. There are 27,270 volumes, of which 639 belong to the Jefferson collection. There are 300 volumes containing single trials. Two different editions of the celebrated trial of Rohan, La Motte, and Cagliostro, are shown. This trial is otherwise known as that of the "*Collier de la Reine*," or Queene's Necklace," and the history is given of the famous diamond necklace, which, in reality, was one of the causes of the bloody revolution of 1789. One of the volumes is an original edition, published while the trial was in progress; the other is a later work, and gives an engraving of the fatal necklace, in which the diamons are represented as one-third their actual size. It is a beautifully designed ornament in appearance. It was a cruelly designed one in reality, when every brilliant represented a drop of life-blood from the lovely throat it was meant to encircle. Unhappy Marie Antoinette!

A queer little book with two most comical illustrations, better as burlesques in their very seriousness than any caricatures could have been. A volume containing the trial of Richard Johnson, "self-styled King of the United States, England and Rome," who attempted to assassinate Andrew Jackson when President. The funeral ceremonies of W. K. Davis, member of Congress from South Carolina, had just taken place at the Capitol, and the President with Secretary Woodbury and other officials was about leaving the building when Lawrence discharged a pistol at the Chief Magistrate. The scene of confusion which ensued is charmingly caricatured by the artist, who makes the Administration execute a rigid war-dance with uplifted cane, while his devotees hold Lawrence prone upon the floor, and Van Buren, in mild complacency, simpers in the back ground. The illustration on the title page, representing Lawrence taking aim, has been faithfully reproduced in the signs of all modern shooting galleries. Lawrence was manifestly insane, and was after his trial sent to the asylum near Washington, of which he was one of the first inmates.

M. DUMAS.

The death of dumas, the French *litterateur*, is announced. He was the son of an officer in the French army. He caught the flame of genius after hearing and seeing Charles Kemble in England. His bodily aspect was very peculiar, as thus indicated:—"If you should ever go to Paris and chance in some of the streets to meet a great boy, about five feet four inches in height, having a physiognomy resembling that of a negro, with frizzled hair, broad nose, and an olive complexion, his costume also being distinguished by some peculiarity, such as a light-yellow waistcoat, or a ribbon of an infinite variety of colors depending from his button-hole; speaking loudly and gesticulating fiercely, as if he was quarrelling instead of conversing with a friend,—you may go boldly up to him and say, without fear of being deceived, "Good-morning, M. Dumas." Be assured it is the man himself; for there are not two such physiognomies to be found, in Paris at least, they may be in the Colonies, among men of color. He will receive you very civilly, converse with you, and in a few minutes you will feel, as it were, almost instinctively that you are confronted with the greatest, or at all events the most prolific writer of modern times." Dumas' pen, during the heyday of his popularity, was in constant occupation, and it is said that at one time his literary earnings amounted to an average of between seven and eight hundred thousand francs a year; in other words, about £30,000 or £32,000. But notwithstanding this princely income, so great were his recklessness and improvidence that he was constantly in pecuniary difficulties. His contributions to the Faench *feuilletons* were at the bottom of his success, and such a popularity—in France at least—was the highroad to wealth. The temptations held out to him by rival journalists to write for their papers were abundant and irresistible, and at last we are told he entered into agreements to write five romances at once for as many papers, an instalment of each appearing daily.—At one time, indeed, so great a furore was raised about his name as a contributor and so fierce was the contest as to who should have the right to his pen, that the question came before a court of law in Paris, and he had to sustain a suit against several (we believe five) of the greatest literary capitalists of Paris, who sued him for breach of literary contract. It must not be supposed that M. Dumas wrote all these romances word for word and line for line for the publishers. On the contrary, he kept in constant employment a school of disciples of underwriters, who worked out the ideas which he sketched in the rough, and brought their labors back to him, to be retouched by the hand of the great master whom they served. His son, M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, is well known both as a novelist and as one of the most popular dramatic critics in France.

WHO WORE THE FIRST RING?

"Conclusive evidence is not obtainable," remarks a recent writer, "when rings were first used." But one fact is plain, they are of great antiquity, were always worn as tokens of trust, insignia of command, pledges of faith and alliance, and equally strange, as marks of servitude. The religious system of Zoroaster is exceedingly ancient and in some of the old sculptures of that sex, images hold a ring, indicative of omnipotence and power. And to this day the Persians, Hindoos, and all the Eastern nations, attach great significance to the ring. The Egyptians were particularly fond of this ornament. There are specimens in the Museum of the Louvre. Some date as far back as the reign of Moeris. At the British Museum there is an exceedingly fine specimen. This is a ring of the finest gold, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period, with figures of Serapis, Isis, and Horus. The same collection has also others of a similar metal, set with the scarabeus or sacred beetle. Others have the names of Thotmes III and Rameses III. The most ancient ring in existence is that formerly worn by Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, found in a tomb in the vicinity of that monument, of the finest gold, with hieroglyphics. Sundry passages of Holy Writ prove the antiquity of rings. When Pharoah confided the charge of all Egypt to Joseph, he took the ring from his finger and committed it to him as a symbol of command. Ahasuerus did in like manner to his favorite, Haman, and subsequently to Mordecai. The impression of the Monarch's ring had the force of command. "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the king's name, and seal it with the king's ring, for the writing which is written in the king's name and sealed with the king's ring, may no man reverse." Rings among the God-favored people, when used as seals were called "tabaoth," the name of a root, signifying to imprint and also to seal. They were commonly worn on the little finger of the right hand,

The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANDERFORD, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1871.

DELAWARE BOUNDARY LINE.

We find the following allusion to the boundary between the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, in the annual message of Gov. Geary, lately delivered to the Pennsylvania Legislature. It strikes us that the closing sentences of the extract, as well as the allusion to the institutions of this State, are in exceedingly bad taste in a grave and formal state paper. Gov. Geary certainly could not have expected to advance his reputation, either as a statesman or a gentleman, by the disrespectful language in which he has seen fit to couch his ideas, in alluding in his message to an adjoining sister State. Here is the extract:

The Legislature, at its session of 1860, passed an act, entitled "an Act to settle, determine and locate the Southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." In conformity therewith commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointment. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this might not be regarded as important, but when it is considered that there is a material difference in the penal codes of the two States, and that the code of Delaware contains certain provisions and authorizes the infliction of punishments repugnant to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, serious evils may some day arise out of the neglect to determine this line. It is impossible to tell what might transpire, should the State of Delaware seize upon a citizen and subject him to disgraceful and abherrent punishment of the pillory and the whipping post, when, upon subsequent investigation, was ascertained to have his residence in Pennsylvania. The injured party would have a right to demand, *and we would be compelled to grant him satisfaction for the wrong he suffered.* This, and other reasons, might be urged for the immediate settlement of this question. Pennsylvania does not desire, and cannot afford, to come into collision with the State of Delaware.

We also find, in the same message, the following allusions to the fishing interests of the Susquehanna and the Delaware rivers, and the hoped for co-operation of the authorities of this State, in certain measures designed to improve the fisheries on the Delaware:

The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fish-way, in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State cannot have such ways constructed at its own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

U. S. Senator—The election by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, on Tuesday last, of Eli Saulisbury to the Senate of the United States, seems to give general satisfaction. In the caucuss meeting Gove, Willard and Eli Saulisbury, were the only ones named for the position. On the first and second ballots Gove received 14 votes, Willard 13, Eli 3; on the third ballot Gove received 15, Willard 14, Eli 1; on the fourth ballot Willard's name was withdrawn, and the vote stood Eli 16, Gove 14. Although, Willard Saulisbury is the most able and ready one of the three brothers, the Legislature could not have gone amiss in the selection of any of them. The Senator elect is a lawyer of considerable ability, a bachelor about fifty-six years of age, and a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

The Whipping-Post Extending.—Two men have been publicly flogged in Toronto recently under a new act, for crimes which have hitherto been punished wholly by imprisonment. The second whipping is described as having been administered with great severity, and it is said the impression produced by it upon professional evil-doers promises to result very satisfactorily to the respectable portion of the community.

The same is true, here, but some cattle who are conscious that their own shoulders deserve the lash, make a great ado about its "barbarity."

New York Observer Almanac.—We have received the New York Observer Almanac for the year 1871. It contains a vast amount of useful information, and is a valuable book for reference. It is sold at one dollar. All new subscribers to the Observer, upon paying their subscription for one year in advance, will receive a copy gratis.

We are indebted to Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which, by the way, is one of the leading newspapers of the country, for a copy of his Almanac for the present year. It contains a vast amount of valuable matter, and as a book of reference highly use-

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

A Bore.—Cutting the pages of the last new magazine. Why don't publishers cut them, before sending them out?

Monthly Magazines and Mirrors of Fashion, with their fashion-plates and ever-changing costumes, serve to foster and increase the fashionable follies and frivolities of the day, in the way of dress, the modes and patterns of which change with every change of the moon.

An outrage upon the reading community—the use of straw paper by the newspaper press. Its harsh rattling sound grates offensively upon the ear. Its use should be abandoned.

Is there a newspaper printed anywhere, whose readers do not belive (every one of them) that they could make a better paper than the editor?

The puerlites of Josh Billings seem to possess great interest for most of our contemporaries, whose columns are continually blurred with the peculiar sayings of this wiseacre, their wit seeming to depend chiefly upon an ungainly orthography. To our mind, they are the silliest of all reading, and yet the eye meets this trash continually in the columns of the newspaper press.

About the hardest task which a newspaper editor has to perform is to frame a plausible excuse for the defeat of his party, the morning after the election.

Husband and Wife.—Two old Saxon words, very expressive, and full of meaning, but about the homeliest words in the English language.

If we could buy men at the valuation set upon them by their neighbors, and sell them at the valuation which they set upon themselves, what a grand speculation it would be.

A fearful moral responsibility rests upon certain of the newspaper press for the obscene and demoralizing advertisements which they admit into their columns. These advertisements are an offence against modesty, and a source of pollution to the rising generation. Parents who have eyes and moral perceptions, why will you permit this poison to be infused into the dear-ones around your hearth-stone? If certain newspapers will persist in publishing these emanations from the moral pest-houses of the land, refuse to suffer the polluted sheets to enter the sanctuary of your house. The evil is spreading, and calls loudly for correction.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

LETTER FROM DOVER.

Dover, Jan. 19th.

Well, the two great events, the Inauguration and the election of United States Senator are now among the things of the past, and while the former will be long remembered as an affair of unusual grandiour in Dover, the latter will be one of satisfaction to every reasonable man in the State.

The inaugral ceremonies took place in the county court room, which was litterally packed with people, among whom was a large sprinkling of the fair sex, all eager to get a good look at the new Governor and hear his address.

At the Governor's reception in the evening the attendance was large and brilliant. Mrs. Ponder was present also, and proved herself altogether as agreeable and pleasant as her distinguished husband. For the nonce party was forgotten, and Democrats and Republicans seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to the chief Magistrate of the little Diamond State. The ladies looked charming, the gentlemen were intensely polite, his excellency was all smiles. The Dover Cornets discoursed delicious music, and thus ended the inauguration of his excellency, James Ponder, Governor of Delaware.

Balls have been quite the rage in our town for some time. Recently a grand Masquerade took place at the Capitol Hotel, another on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Hon. Charles Brown. Neck-tie parties have been inaugurated, and a new society has been started by some of our town ladies, in which they initiate gentlemen, but he must submit to be blindfolded to receive the degrees, which I think number twelve and consist of so many kisses upon the candidates willing lips; but the joke is that the kisses are not those of a rosy cheeked damsel, but—but—the most convenient boy at hand. Several prominent legislators were recently victimized by these ladies in this manner.

The third annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of Delaware met in the Masonic Hall in this place yesterday. We have not learned the character of the business transacted.

A first rate barber is badly wanted in this place. One who is sober, a good workman, and who will have an eye single to keeping himself and shop tidy would not fail doing a tip-top business here.

Dover may justly be proud of her Brass Band, which is excelled by but few similar organizations in the State, but notwithstanding this the colored element has started a band, which may be heard practising nightly in the vicinity of the depot, and oh, shade of Kendall and Bailey defend us, of all hideous noises the *music* of this nigger brass band caps the climax.

Quite a number of Northerners who bought land and settled in this vicinity, are pulling up stakes and going back home. Some have sold to an advantage, while most of them however are pretty heavy losers on their original investment.

The Dover Ice Company have their house about half filled. The capacity of the house is 1200 tons.

For lack of water, Dover Mills are now run altogether by steam.

Now and Then.

Chicago has been visited by a forty-eight hours' snow storm, and now rejoices under twenty-four inches of snow.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Delaware Railroad Meeting.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware Railroad Company, was held at the office of the Company, at Dover, on Thursday last. The meeting was organized by appointing John F. Tharp chairman and Manlove Hayes secretary. The report of the president and directors, and the report of the treasurer were presented and approved. The directors report the business of the road for the year 1870 as follows:

From passengers	$127,443.62
" freight and express	248,025.43
" mails and miscellaneous	8,394.15
Total	$383,862.60
Less operating expenses charged by lessees	$323,188.27
Interest and div. paid	101,617.36
	$424,803.63
Loss	$ 40,943.03

The first three months the lessees charged the cost, as heretofore, of operating the road; the last nine months they operated the road under the new agreement of 75 per cent. of the gross earnings. The first three months the charges were $162,004.60; the last nine months $221,183.69, making a total of $323,188.27. At 75 per cent. of gross earnings for the whole year the loss would have been only $5,057.71.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz: Samuel M. Felton, Isaac Hinckley, Andrew C. Gray, Charles Warner, Joseph Bringhurst, Jesse Sharpe, Isaac Jump, Henry B. Fiddeman, Manlove Hayes, Alex. Johnson, J. Turpin Moore, Wm. H. Ross, and Albert Curry.

Manlove Hayes was unanimously elected treasurer.

George V. Massey, Edward Ridgely and Wm. M. Jester were appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer before next meeting.

After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the newly elected board of directors met and unanimously elected Samuel M. Felton president and Manlove Hayes secretary.

Fire.—On Monday night last Mr. J. Moody Rothwell had his fodder and cow-sheds destroyed by fire, and but for the timely arrival of friends would have had his other buildings burnt. The wind fortunately, was favorable and blew the flames and sparks in an opposite direction of the barn and other outbuildings. The work was evidently that of an incendiary, and suspicion at once fell upon Mary Ellen Lockerman, a little colored girl about ten or twelve years old, who lives in the family. When search was made for the girl that night, she was gone and had taken to the woods with her. She was arrested, however, on Wednesday, near Taylors Corner, by Officer Jones, and taken before Esquire Walker. She confessed her guilt, and was committed to New Castle jail. She gave several reasons for committing the act, one of which was that her step-father had set Mr. Atherly's barn on fire [Mr. Atherly's barn was struck by lightning] and she began thinking about it and thought she would burn Mr. Rothwell's.

Internal Revenue Changes.—The commissioner of internal revenue has ordered a general consolidation of the internal revenue divisions in Delaware.

The third and fourth divisions in New Castle county are consolidated, and will be known as the third district. H. H. M. McMullen will continue assessor for the new district, John C. Clark, late assessor of the fourth, being discontinued.

The fifth and sixth divisions, embracing all Kent county, are consolidated and will be known as the fourth district. John A. Stevenson is continued as assessor for the new district, and James Cook relieved.

Districts seventh and eighth, embracing all Sussex county, are consolidated, and will be known as the fifth district. R. A. Houston is continued as assessor, and Henry Woll relieved.

Manufacturing Establishments.—A meeting was held in this town on Saturday afternoon last, to take into consideration the establishment in Middleton of a merchant mill, woolen factory and a canning establishment. John A. Reynolds, Esq. was called to the chair, and Victor Green, Esq. appointed Secretary. It was determined by the meeting to apply to the Legislature at its present session for charters for the above establishments with $100,000 capital each, with right to increase either when $75,000 has been subscribed. Another meeting will be held this afternoon at 12 o'clock, at the office of George Ingram & Co. All interested are invited to attend.

Public Sales.—Wm. P. Howard, ten miles west of Chesapeake City, will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, February the 8th, all his stock and farming utensils. Lewis Green near Mc. Pleasant, Del. will dispose of his entire stock and farming utensils, at public sale on Tuesday, February 2nd. J. R. Holten, as Trustee, will offer for sale at Ortlip's Hotel, in this town, on February 7th, a valuable farm, containing 164½ acres, situated about two miles northwest of Middletown.

Some unknown man hired a horse and carriage from Mr. Thomas Lane, of this town, on Saturday last, under the pretext of going to Camden, Del. and promised to be back on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. He not arriving at the promised time, Mr. Lane became suspicious, made inquiries, and learned that he went to Wilmington instead of Camden, but has not yet recovered his horse and carriage.

Sale of Real Estate.—Samuel Jacobs has sold his farm of 11 acres, near the snuff mills in Christiana Hd. to Harlan Cloud, for about $110 per acre, and has purchased a house and six acres near Hamerton from Mr. Bernard, for $2,100.

Sylvester D. Townsend has sold his farm of 193 acres, in Pencader Hundred, to George H. Townsend of Appoquinimink Hundred, for $11,500.—*Del. Gazette.*

Probably a Total Loss.—The United States Revenue Cutter, Miami, formerly commanded by Lieut. Frank Barr of this town, caught in drifting ice and driven ashore at Port Penn, on the 1st inst. will be, it is feared, a total loss. In drifting ashore she rested on two of the Government piers, and a few days since the floating ice knocked her stern off, leaving her bow on the other pier.

The Sabbath School of the Forest Presbyterian Church of Middleton, will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 25th inst. at 7½ o'clock. The services will consist of addresses, music, and other exercises of an interesting character. The Rev. Mr. Webb, formerly missionary in India, is expected to be present and address the audience. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The annual meeting of the Middletown Library Association will take place in the Library Room, on Monday evening, February 6th, at 7 o'clock at which time an election will be held for President, Secretary and five directors, and the subscriptions for the ensuing year will also be due and payble.

Horse Stolen.—Mr. Merritt N. Willits had a sorrel horse, valued at two hundred dollars stolen from the Methodist Church yard in this town, on Tuesday night last. He offers fifty dollars reward,—twenty-five dollars for the horse and twenty-five dollars for the conviction of the thief.

Thefts.—On Sunday night last, some person or persons visited the premises of Mr. J. T. Budd, and carried off two turkies. On Saturday night, Mr. Samuel Brady had his poultry house robbed of thirty chickens. Mr. Brady offers $50 reward for the conviction of the thief or thieves.

Improvements.—John Morrison, builder, is preparing to erect a frame house on the corner of Broad and Lockwood streets, for Francis Murry. We hear also of several other house to be erected at an early day, which will add much to the appearance of the town.

Mr. Charles P. Cochran, as he was returning from Odessa on Saturday night last, was run into by a carriage driven by a colored man. Mr. Cochran was not injured but had his buggy broken to pieces. The colored man was thrown out and his horse ran off.

One of those novel entertainments, a "neck-tie party," was held in Smyrna on Friday evening of last week. The ladies bore all the expenses, and all the gentlemen received fancy "butter flies."

Grace Greenwood will lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Elkton, on Tuesday evening, January 31st, 1871.—Subject—"In Doors."

The young folks' social soiree at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last was a success.

The Middletown Lyceum met on Monday evening last, and is again in full operation. The question, "Is married life more conducive to happiness than single life," was debated, and a decision given in the affirmative. On next Monday evening there will be another interesting debate.

Allen's Minstrels will give an Exhibition in Masonic Hall, Chesapeake City, Md. on Tuesday, January 31st. The proceeds to be applied in furnishing the Mason's room. There will also be a band of music in attendance.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House of Representatives, however, did a fair day's work. About ten private relief bills were passed. Some time was again spent in committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill, and after considerable debate it was determined to increase the pay of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to $8,500, and each of the associate justices to $8,000 per annum.

Monday, Jan. 16.—In the Senate, the Webb & Company steamship subsidy bill was introduced. It calls for twenty or more iron ships, with shipyards, machine shops, mills and docks, and provides that the national treasury shall supply the interest on first mortgage bonds of the company to the respectable tune of twenty millions dollars, gold—gold is specified.

Among the bills introduced in the House were bills to construct a light house on the Potomac, at Shipping Point, and another at Lambert's Point, Va. and to construct a break-water in the Potomac. The personal controversy between Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Hastings, editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, was resumed by the introduction of a memorial from the latter denying the truth of the affidavit read by the former in the House on Tuesday last. The memorial was referred to a special committee. The credentials of P. M. Young, W. P. Price and Marion Bethune, and also of Jefferson F. Long, a colored man, as representatives from Georgia, were presented, and they were duly sworn in.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the five per cent. funding bill, and now, with the signature of the President, it will become a law. Steamship subsidy and railroad land grant bills were again prominent. Mr. Ramsey reported the American and European steamship bill. A proposition to sell the public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas created considerable debate.

In the House the naval appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution for the presidential appointment of a commission to inquire into the use of the government aid extended to Pacific railroads. The West Point Military Academy appropriation bill was passed, appropriating $316,239. The executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was finished in committee of the whole, and the House ratified nearly all the amendments, except the one relative to advertising the laws in pamphlet form. The committee of the whole refused to increase the pay of United states circuit Judges.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, the finance committee was discharged from futher consideration of the New York Central railway scrip dividend tax case, the matter being considered one solely for adjudication in the courts. The bill for the redemption of copper and other token coins was passed. An adverse report was made on the bill to relieve goods purchased for importation prior to January 1st from the effects of the new tariff. The judiciary committee was instructed to inquire how far Congress may regulate railroad fares between the States. There was a long and interesting debate on Southern affairs, which was protracted up to the hour of adjournment.

The House finaly passed the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the bureau of education and raising the salaries of United States Supreme judges—the chief justice to $8,500, and associates to $8,000 per annum. A bill was introduced to admit Utah as a State. The postoffice appropriation bill, calling for $26,161,698, was passed. A report was made in favor of Hon. James Brooks in the matter of charges against him by Hastings, and the case was dropped.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—In the Senate, the bill was passed providing that the naval grades of admiral and vice-admiral shall cease upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the same. This puts the navy and the army on the same footing with regard to the highest grades in each.

The House was engaged on the bill to organize the Indians under some sort of government in the Indian territory, but no result was reached.

Congressional Representation.—The new apportionment of representatives to Congress, reported by Mr. Mercer, from the House committee on the judicary, makes 280 the number of which the House shall be composed. On a former occasion the House assigned to itself 275 representatives, while the Senate named 300. The present proposition is a compromise. The ratio of representation is fixed at 137,800, and the only losses under it will be borne by Vermont and New Hampshire, each of which will be deprived of one representative. Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota will each gain one. New Jersey Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Kansas and Wisconsin will respectively gain two. Missouri, and Iowa will each gain three, and Illinois four. The States not here enumerated will retain their present representation. Clasified as sections, the result will give the West nineteen additional members, the South nine additional, the Middle States six, and cutail upon New England a loss of two.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, four hundred and eighty three of the workmen at the Philadelphia navy yard were discharged on Saturday. Mechanics from all the shops were among the men whose services were dispensed with, and the laboring gang was considerable lessened in number.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

As the details of the disaster to the French army of the Loire at Le Mans accumulate the fact presents itself that the larger portion of Chanzy's army, estimated at 80,000 men, has been forced to retreat towards Laval, about forty miles west of Le Mans, while a smaller portion, estimated at some 30,000, retreated towards Alencon, about the same distance north of Le Mans. The former body, consequently, yet controls the railway to Brest, and the latter that to Cherbourg, whence, it is stated, reinforcements are hastening in large numbers to their assistance. It is not yet known whether the two sections are able to communicate, but it is certain that they are making every effort to rally for another fight, in which there seems no hope of success, now that they have been defeated in one of their grandest and most hopeful and extraordinary movements.

The Germans have succeeded in occupying Beaumont, a principle point on the line between Le Mans and Alencon, and it will be remarkable if they should not push their advance further west to prevent a junction of the divided forces of their enemy. General Chanzy attributes his bad luck to an inexplicable panic among some of his troops before Le Mans, but counts upon a "supreme effort" yet to be made to save the country.

Another serious battle occurred on the 15th near Belfort, in the Vosges, lasting nine hours, in which the French were finally repulsed by Gen. Werder.

The Parisians, it is stated, expect a grand attack on the city from the north or northeast.

The French Army of the North are again in motion and advances towards the Semme. The bridges over the river in his front have been burned by the Germans. The French have been heavily reinforced, and great results are expected of the advance.

Gen. Faidherbe, in the north, has had several skirmishes with the Germans, and has advanced to Albert, twenty miles southwest of Arras.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

New crop of New Orleans molasses low. Syrup, new Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Cranberries, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles by the dozen or bottle. 1000 lbs. of Fresh Homemade Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale by J. A. Reynolds & Sons.

Ayer's American Almanac, for the new year has arrived for delivery gratis by Charles Tatman, Jr. to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are, and how to cure them. It contains the *startling announcement of the conjunction of a comet*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant phannets.

Beware.—The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of and as substitutes for Simmons' Liver Regulator. Buy only from respectible druggie's, and see that it is put up in square packages and has the signatures of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware!

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, (Dry Goods,) Eighth and Market Sts. Philadelphia, are now offering an immense stock of MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, &c., in all qualities and widths, which they are *retailing* at less than current wholesale rates. Also, Housekeeping Linen Goods. Please read their advertisement (*change*) in this issue.

Look! Look!—Hanson Bros. will sell all Heavy Woolen Goods, Heavy Boots &c. at cost, from this date til March 1st, 1871, for cash. Buyers will do well by calling and examining our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Coates' Spool Cotton, 7 cents per spool, at J. A. Reynolds & Sons'.

Thomas E. Horn, is making extensive preparation for making up Fashionable Garments for Fall and Winter use. He has procured a superior workman from the extensive and well known establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, Philadelphia, and is prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to his customers. For a neat and tasty coat, vest or pants call on Horn.

Just received a beautiful line of Square Shawls, sold very low at HANSON BROS.

Heavy Buckskin Gauntlets and Gloves for men and boys' wear at Reynolds & Sons'.

The Genuine Rheumatic Flannel at HANSON BROS.

Ladies of Middletown and vicinity, who contemplate purchasing Sewing Machines, and are undecided as to what kind to purchase, will find it to their advantage to defer, for a few days, their decision, in order that they may see the universal "Howe Machine" exhibited at the store of Chas. Tatman, Jr. by an experienced operator, together with samples of work and an unlimited number of statements by parties who have exchanged and sold other Sewing Machines to obtain the "Howe." A. A. McKain,
722 Market street, Wilmington.

MARRIED.

At the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Mr. Thomas N. Naudain, of Washington, formerly of Middletown, and Miss Mary V. Cohen, youngest daughter of R. Cohen, Esq. of Washington.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Jan. 17, by Rev. D. F. Ewell, Mr. Rizden Dulin and Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. Isaac Green, all of Kent county, Delaware.

Smyrna papers please copy.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat	$1 40
Corn, yellow	67
" white	67
Oats	50
Timothy Seed	7 00
Clover "	8 50
Eggs	25 cts. ℔ doz
Butter	30@35 cts. ℔ lb
Lard	15@18 " "
Hogs, dressed	8@ 9 " "
Chickens "	14@15 " "
Ducks "	16@18 " "
Turkeys "	18@20 " "
Geese "	12@14 " "
Potatoes	1 00@1 25 ℔ bushel.

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime	$1 25
Corn	70@75
Oats	60
Flour	6 50@10 00

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$1 40@1 50
Corn, yellow	75@76
Oats (Pennsylvania)	58
Cloverseed	$8 00
Timothy	9 00

For the Middletown Transcript.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DOVER.

Gentlemen:—Your predecessors having appropriated the Congressional Land Grant, to Delaware College, and by Legislative enactment, created, in conjunction with the classical department, the agricultural. Would it not be well, to render the necessary aid, in establishing a State Labratory also in connection with the College Labratory. This, Prof. Williams, Professor of Chemistry in Del. College, states can be done for one thousand dollars. Professor Williams is an expert in analytical chemistry, and he would make an excellent State Chemist. He is willing to assume thi role, and for one year gratuitously analyze any soil or matter required by the State. The question then arises, wherein the advantage to the State. I answer, in the greatest of all advantages, economy. The Agricultural interests of the State pay three-fourths of the burden of taxation, and while canals, railroads, banks, &c. have received loans of credit and subsidies from the State, of various kinds, the farmer receives nothing and never has, but must pay tribute to all other interest. A State Labratory and Chemist protect the farmer from the grossest of frauds and impositions, viz: the patent Super Phosphate business. The majority of you, gentlemen, are farmers, and doubtless have been fleeced of your hard earnings, more than once, through some highly puffed, fancy named, yet worthless fertilizer. A State Chemist, can and will protect you from this, by carefully noting the exact value in dollars and cents of all the fertilizers now offered for sale in the State. Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, and State Chemist, in his report to the Legislature of Connecticut, names a large number of fertilizers as worth, by analysis and actual computation, less than $10 per ton, and some even less than $5; yet no one of them sold to the farmer at less than $30 per ton. In a former letter I stated and reassert it here, the average sale in Delaware per annum, of all the fertilizers offered, has been 10,000 tons, costing the farmer $550,000, upon which he has paid the manufacturers a net profit of, at the lowest estimate, $200,000. Therefore, if $1000, the cost of establishing a State Labratory, will save the farmer $200,000, the wealth of the State has been increased $190,000 in one year. Enough saved in one year to pay the interest and cost of collecting it upon the entire State debt for two years. I therefore, gentlemen, as an interested party, ask you to establish a State Labratory, appoint a State Chemist, and enact such laws, as will compel the dealer to subject all stuff offered for sale within the boundaries of our little State, of what ever name or odor, to a careful analysis. We will then pay for silicates, silicate price, and for pure phosphates a fair equivalent. Farmer.

New Castle County, Jan. 18, 1871.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Mr. Editor: Allow me through the medium of your paper to express my sincere thanks to *all* my friends and neighbors for extinguishing the late fire at my place.

John M. Rothwell.

Levels Jan. 19th, 1871.

Secretary of State.—John H. Paynter, Esq. of Georgetown, has been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ponder. Mr. Paynter is a gentleman of acknowledged legal ability and fine address. Having served his county in the State Senate for four years, he is, from education and experience, exceedingly well qualified for the position and will discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and honor to his State.—*Gazette.*

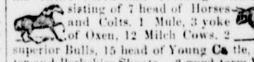
A private letter from a highly reputable source at San Domingo foreshadows a speedy and formidable insurrection in San Domingo against Baez, and states that the champion of this new revolution movement is vice-president of the republic.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the Randall farm two miles west of Chesapeake City,

On Wednesday, February 8th, 1871,

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 7 head of Horses and Colts, 1 Mule, 3 yoke of Oxen, 12 Milch Cows, 2 superior Bulls, 15 head of Young Cattle, 40 Chester and Berkshire Shoats, 2 good farm Wagons, 1 Horse Cart nearly new, 1 Diamond State Thresher and Cleaner, with three-horse endless chain power, in complete order; one Fam'ly Carriage, 1 Trotting Wagon nearly new, 1 Sleigh, 1 Wheat Drill with phosphate attachment, one Steel-tooth Horse Rake, 1 Revolving Horse Rake, 8 Plows, 6 Cultivators, 2 Double Harrows, 1 Corn Harrow, 4 sets of Wagon Harness, 1 set Double Carriage Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 5 sets Plow Gears, 1 set Cart Harness, 1 Corn Sheller, Collars, Bridles, Shovels, Forks, Grubbing and Corn Hoes, Single and Double Trees, Mowing Scythes, &c.; also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.



TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on all sums above $20 a credit of Seven Months will be given, by the purchaser giving his Note with approved security, interest and stamps included. ☞ No goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM P. HOWARD.

Jan. 21—ts J. B. Ash, Auc.

$50 REWARD!!

STOLEN from the subscriber on the evening of January 17th, 1871, a light sorrel HORSE, with saddle and bridle on. Description:—he is light sorrel, stands 14 or 14½ hands high, blaze face, with white spot on left side of his neck, both hind feet white to the knees, also very much pin-toed in the hind feet. $25 will be given for the horse, or the above reward for the recovery of the horse and capture of the thief.

M. N. WILLITS,

Jan. 21—1w. Middletown, Del.

$50 REWARD!!

FIFTY DOLLARS reward will be paid to any one furnishing information which will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves who stole some poultry from me, on Saturday, the 14th instant. SAMUEL BRADY.

Jan. 21—3w Middletown, Del.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are forbidden on and after this date, January 16th, 1871, to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, in any manner whatever. All persons so offending will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

SAMUEL BRADY.

Jan. 21—3w Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Middletown Library Association will be held in the Library Room, on Monday, February 6th, 1871, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to elect President, Secretary and five Directors, at which time subscriptions for the ensuing year will also be due and payable.

WM. L. BUCK, Vice Pres.

Wm. L. Wilson, Sec.

Jan. 21st. 1871—2w

For Sale.

CHESNUT RAILS and POST,—Apply to James T. Taylor, one mile west of Townsend.

Jan. 21—3w*

REMOVAL!!

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

HAVING removed to our New Store, on the corner of Broad and Main streets, we are now prepared to offer our numerous customers and friends an unusually large and attractive assortment of New Goods, consisting in part as follows:

DRESS GOODS.

Beautiful shades of blue, brown, green and black Empress Cloths and Poplins. The Celebrated Buffalo Brand of Black Alpacas in new and very desirable shades, figured and plain Delaines, plaid Poplins, for Misses' and Children's dresses, &c.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

Merrimack, Cocheco, American and other Prints, at 6¼, 8, 10 and 12½ cts. per yard. New York Mills, Wamsutta, Davol, Williamsville, Reynolds A. A. and other makes of bleached muslins, at 8, 10, 12½ to 23 cts. per yard. Utica 5-4 and 10-4 bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, Appleton A, Pacific Extra and ¾ to 4-8 yard wide brown Muslins, at prices from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard, Lyman A, 48 inches wide, Lyman B, 40 inches wide, heavy unbleached sheetings.

.WOOLEN GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and heavy Beavers, for gents' and boys' wear. Ladies' Repellants, in black and gold mixed colors, Ladies' heavy black and colored

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

Red, White, Grey and Blue Opera and Skirting Flannels in all widths, at prices from 25 to 75 cents per yard. Selling at a great sacrifice to close them out for the season.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Gentlemens' Calf Boots, Men and Boys' extra heavy whole Leather Boots, Ladies', Misses and Children's Balmoral Boots, Button and Lace, all made expressly for our trade and every pair warranted; Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Rubber Over Shoes, Men and Boys' Arctics and Over Shoes, Boys' and Youth's Rubber Boots, selling very low to close them out.

Notions, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cambrics, Linens, Shawls,

Hoods, Gents and Ladies Underwear and Hosiery all selling very cheap. A full assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stone and Earthenware,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, Paint Brushes,

Floor Oil Cloths,

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES,

All of which we are constantly receiving every week, from the wholesale markets and manufactories, and offer them at the

Lowest Market Rates,

On the most reasonable terms.

A liberal discount for CASH, and goods sent to any part of the town free of charge.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

Jan. 21—tf. Middletown, Del.

SPRING SEASON 1871.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

Open the Season of 1871

WITH the determination to do a largely increased business, which they are aware can only be done by keeping the best assorted STOCK OF GOODS of the day, and making the prices so low that no house will attempt to compete.

We have made extraordinary preparations for this year's business, and have completed arrangements for many desirable goods which will be found only at our establishment.

We are now offering our immense stock of

MUSLINS,

SHEETINGS, &c.,

in all qualities and widths, which we retail at less than current wholesale rates.

Our Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS

shall be as heretofore the best in Philadelphia, and comprises every variety of these goods.

To the Heads of Families, Housekeepers, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c. we respectfully commend our stock as including everything needed by them, and all guaranteed to be at as low prices uniformly, as the same qualities of goods can be bought in America.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Central Dry Goods House,

N. W. CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 21—tf.

Reported for the Middletown Transcript.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

DOVER, DEL. January 16, 1871.

Our legislative report ended on Thursday last.

On Friday there were short morning sessions in both houses, and but little business was transacted.

In the Senate Mr. Watson's bill giving physicians of several schools of medicine the same protection as is enjoyed by alcopathies, was passed

In the House, the bill to divorce Clara R. Stites from her husband, was passed, and the bill asking a severance of the bonds of matrimony between William H. Wilkins and his wife Mary, was lost, and both houses adjourned until Monday, 3 P.M.

Monday, Jan. 16.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment

The Speaker presented a petition from Patrick Dillon and 264 others for an act to divide the first ward of the city of Wilmington into two wards.

The house bill to divorce Thos. Grimes from Margaret E. Grimes, was read a third time and lost; also the bill to divorce Thatcher E. Chase from his wife Mary E. Chase.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hutchinson's bill to vest in Rachel S. Cleaver the title to certain real estate was read a third time.

By Mr. Caulk, to perfect the title of E. C. Fenimore to certain lands, received a third reading; also Mr. Perry's bill to incorporate the Delaware Agricultural Implement Manufactory was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Newton gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Pennsylvania and Delaware City Railroad, which concluded Monday's doings, from which it will be seen that the legislative wheels want a little greasing to make the machine go a little faster, which will likely be the case after the inauguration and Senator business have been disposed of.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The first business in the Senate this morning was the election of Eli Saulsbury, Esq. the caucus nominee, as U. S. Senator, he receiving the entire vote of Senate.

Mr. Watson's bill to divorce Hettie Frame from her husband, Dr. Robert Frame, was read a third time and passed.

The House bill to divorce Clara R. Stites from her husband, John S. Stites, was read a third time and passed

The hour of 12 having arrived the Senate met the House in joint convention and proceeded to the County Court room to join in the inaugural ceremonies of Mr Ponder. After the Clerk of the Senate had read the resolution concerning the two houses, the chaplain, Mr. Huntington, invoked the divine blessing, when Associate Justice Houston administered the oath of office to the Governor elect and his excellency proceeded at once to the reading of his inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the address the two Houses separated and repaired to their respective chambers.

The Senate has resumed business, Mr. Russell made a motion instructing the Clerk to have 500 copies of the Inaugural Address printed for the use of the Senate, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

In the House, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Newton made a short speech in which he paid a very flattering tribute to Hon. Willard Saulsbury, in whose place the House of Representatives was this day to choose a successor, and in doing so he knew of no one more fitted to the place and who would fight more manfully for constitutional liberty and the right than Eli Saulsbury, Esq. and he therefore moved that the House proceed to choose by a *viva voce* vote. Whereupon the vote was had, which resulted unanimously for the gentleman above named, and the Speaker declared Eli Saulsbury elected by the House.

Mr. Perry presented a petition from citizens of Odessa, authorizing the Levy Court of New Castle county to appoint an additional constable for Odessa and one mile adjacent.

The bill to repeal sections 12 to 22 inclusive, "to raise revenue for the State," which relates to collateral inheritances and legacies, was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the hall of the House was tendered to the Governor elect to hold his reception this evening.

The hour for the inauguration having arrived, the two houses met in joint session. [See Senate proceedings.]

On the return of the members to their chamber, the Clerk was instructed to have 1000 copies of the Inaugural Address printed for the use of the House, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

The speaker of the Senate presented a communication from Custis W. Wright, Secretary of State, containing a statement of the appointments of the Governor from the 15th of January, 1867, to the 17th of January, 1871, when on motion of Mr. Russell, 200 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and 100 for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lesley presented a petition from G. L. Jamison and 2400 others, for the passage of a law to disclose the names of informers on violations of law.

Mr. Mustard presented a petition from the bank of Smyrna for an act of reincorporation.

The bill to divorce Lisetta Fish was read a third time and lost.

At 12 noon, the two houses met in joint session to compare journals in the election of U. S. Senator, when it appeared that Eli Saulsbury had received 21 votes in the House and 9 votes in the Senate, whereupon he was declared elected for the constitutional term from the 4th of March next. No afternoon session.

In the Senate, Mr. Perry gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend Sec. 5, Chap. 60, Revised Code, in relation to road and bridge viewers, and allowing the judge to fill vacancies during the interval between courts.

The bill to divorce Samuel W. Davis from his wife, Elizabeth, was passed. Yeas 13, nays 8.

The Senate bill for the relief of Thompsonian, Homœpathic, Botanic and Eclectic physicians, was read a third time.

[The balance of the House proceedings relate to the U. S. Senator, which see Senate proceedings.] No afternoon session.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

In the Senate this morning, on motion of Mr. Watson, the House joint resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to wait on the the editor of the "Delawarean," and ascertain the cost to print a daily legislative record was concurred in, and Messrs. Watson and Lesley appointed said committee.

The bill to incorporate St. Peters' Beneficial Society, of Wilmington, was read a third time; also the bill to incorporate the Delaware Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

In the House a joint resolution was adopted to pay the Secretary of State $600 for contingent expenses; also a joint resolution to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the editor of the "Delawarean" in reference to the legislature record.

The bill to divorce Elizabeth Lofink from her husband, Philip Lofink, was read a third time and lost.

The bill in relation to the Notary Public of the Farmers' Bank at New Castle was also lost on third reading. [Several bills have been printed for the consideration of the legislature, in consequence of which there was no session in either branch this afternoon, to allow members time to enter into a general review of the subject matter about to be acted upon, after which busy times may be looked for.]

CONGRESS AND THE SOUTH.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of January 18th, says:

The fact that a political movement was in progress looking to the resumption of military control and the semi-reconstruction of some of the Southern States—especially those that have become democratic—has been alluded to in these dispatches several times recently and its fulfillment predicted. The conference which Senators representing Southern States have held with leading administration Senators all centred in an agreement to take some postive public step, and hence the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton, and adopted by the Senate, and to which the President made such a voluminous reply in the shape of reports, from every conceivable source, detailing outrages committed by Ku-Klux Leaguers, etc. It was the original intention that the President should recommend some special legislation in his message accompanying these documents, but was subsequently deemed impolitic, and he contented himself with merely laying them before the Senate. To-day, however, Mr. Morton opened the second step in the programme by proposing in the Senate a special committee to send for persons and papers, at an expense of thousands of dollars, to ascertain the condition of the South, and to propose means to prevent the alleged outrages there, which, it is well understood, will look to the restoration of military domination.

Senator Hoyard, in the course of an elaborate debate on the subject, happily illustrated the inutility of this inquiry by quoting such high radical authority as Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who has just written a letter declaring that the late election in that State was a fair one, and passed off without any disturbance. It was noticeable in the debate that all of the outgoing Southern radical Senators were loudest in their appeals for this investigation. In outside conversation leading radicals do not hesitate to assert that these Southern States must be restored to republican control before 1872, or they will be lost to them in the presidential election. The Senate, after a long debate, did not reach a vote on the question, and will resume its consideration to-morrow.

WHY THE POSTAL SERVICE DOES NOT PAY.—For the last ten years the people have kept up a steady fire on the abuses of the franking privilege; but there has been sometimes a lack of precise information as to exactly how much this abuse amounts to. A document handed to the Senate by the postmaster general gives us now the precise facts and figures that we want, and shows us, approximately, at lerst, how much free matter annually passes through the mails.

A little more than thirteen months ago the postmaster general instructed each postmaster through the country to take an accurate monthly account of all franked or free matter deposited at his office for mailing for the period of six months, commencing January 1 and ending June 30, 1870.

The result should have been a report from over 28,000 offices, but, in the free-and-easy style customary with the independent American office-holder, only 8,583, or about two out of every seven, reported. Those that reported showed that during the six months just referred to there were transmitted 5,140,796 franked letters, the postage upon which, at the established rate, amounted to $655,548, and 2,047,974 pounds of other franked matter, such as printed documents and seeds, upon which the postage would have amounted to $260,848, making a total of $916,396 for postage of free matter. Mr. Creswell, accordingly, makes the best estimate he can for the other 20,000 offices, and, with liberal allowance, he arives at these figures: Total number of franked letters for six months, 10,894,497; postage, $933,070; printed matter, etc. 2,655,196 lbs.; postage, $338,593.85; total postage for six months, $1,271,663 85; total for one year, $2,543,327.72. Such is the working of the franking privilege for one year; and yet, when the discussion came up in the Senate, in a former year, regarding its abolition, we remember that one senator, a gentleman from Nebraska, declared that "So long as the people wanted his services, they must pay his postage." He evidently believed he was conferring an inestimable benefit on the country, and, indeed, on mankind, by consenting to represent Nebraska in the United States Senate.

The aggregate reciepts from all sources of internal revenue for the year 1870 amounted to $185,235,867.97, against $160,039,344.29 received in 1869.

Correspondence of the U. S. Economist.

THE WOOL AND FARMING INTERESTS.

DEAR SIR:—Having the privilege of reading your valuable paper, through the kindness of a friend of mine, who is a subscriber, I noticed in your issue of the 17th inst. the proceeding of a large number of merchants and manufacturers, who were enjoying the pleasure of a social dinner, furnished by a number of commission merchants of your city. From the toasts and responses given, an outsider would suppose that there were no other branches of American industry except such as were employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics that were of sufficient importance to receive the assistance and protection of Congress. As at least two-thirds of the people of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits, is it not about time that their interests were taken into consideration by Congress? Not in the shape of Protective Tariffs, but in giving them such articles as they may require to use in their daily pursuits and for the consumption of their families at as low a rate as can be had by any other nation of people engaged in like pursuits. No doubt had those gentlemen who were assembled at that dinner in New York expressed their honest (yet selfish) opinion in regard to the prohibitory duty on fine wools, it would have been to have had it entirely abolished, yet they were afraid if they so expressed themselves it would unite the whole agricultural interests against them. Now let us see, if we can, which of the leading articles of agriculture has received the attention of Congress in the shape of Protective Tariffs. Wool appears to be about the only one, and they have shown that trumpet loud and long, so that the farmer was led to believe his whole interests had been attended to. If he should offer to appeal to the member of Congress from his district to know if something could not be done to relieve his heavy burthen, he is answered, "Yes, we have put a duty on wool that prevents fine wool from being brought into this country."

Now let us see if there are not other interests of the agriculturists that require the attention of Congress as well as wool. What has became of the following named interests, which are all articles of equal importance with wool, viz: Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cotton, tobacco, pork, beef, butter, cheese, fruits? &c. &c. What benefit would it be to the persons engaged in raising any of the above named articles, should Congress see fit to put a duty on them? We are raising more of all the articles named than can be consumed in our country, the surplus therefore has to find a market in foreign countries, and in competition with the cheap labor of the world, while the price obtained for the surplus controls the price of the entire production of this country. The foreign merchant will not buy any of our products until they are so low in our own market, that he can pay expenses of shiping and make a profit on his investment. The writer has a faint recollection of an attempt by Congress to protect one of the leading agricultural interests, the article was cotton. The producer of it was, if my recollection is right, required to pay a tax of two cents per pound on the entire crop raised. This is the kind of protection the farmer may ever expect to receive from what is called protective Congress. The price of cotton is regulated entirely by the price of the article in European markets, and to be sold in competition with cotton raised in the East Indies, where labor is paid but a few cents per day.

The Hon. E. R. Madge, (one of the speakers at the manufacturers meeting) says the East India labor is the most degraded in the world, not excepting even the Chinese. Now there is no disputing the fact that in raising the article of cotton, we can, with our American labor, ingenuity, industry, and economy, compete with any nation in the world. And will the Hon. E. R. Madge say that the labor used in producing cotton is not intelligent and fully equal in every respect to any other branch of industry of the country? are they not citizens of the United States, and as much worthy of the kind protection of Congress in some way or other, as well as the labor engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics, iron, or any other protected interest? The writer has come to the conclusion that a great deal of the talk and writting that is said and done in regard to this protection to *American Industry is a Humbug*, as whenever you hear it, it comes from just such parties as those assembled at the meeting of manufacturers, or from some person on the gramp during political campaigns, who is anxious to serve his country, at Congressman, at the rate of five thousand dollars a year. Who ever read of it, as a general thing it originates with and is sent over the country through a portion of the press of your city, who are paid for that purpose by just the class of men who were at the meeting above referred to. Are they the men who perform the labor at the cards, mules, or looms? Do they mine the iron ore or smelt it into iron? No! No doubt that if many of those men assembled in that meeting (though they represent the manufacturing interests of a large portion of the country) were to go without clothing until they themselves made the cloth out of which their clothing had to be made, the writer thinks during this cold weather some of them would suffer. The question has often presented itself to me, do these men really pay the laborer employed by them more than what a person employed in agricultural pursuits get for a similar amount of labor? I think not; for if they did, all those employed at less remunerative rates would flock soon to the mills, and thereby equalize the price paid. There may be a few heads of the different branches in each manufacturing establishment that require extra skilled labor, for which they probably pay more than any one person could get for his labor in agricultural pursuits. If all this is so, and I cannot think otherwise, what becomes of all the protection given by Congress to the manufacturing interests? It certainly must go into the pockets of just such men as were assembled at the meeting of manufacturers in your city. If we have found where the money goes to, the next question to ask is, where does it come from? The writer would say, out of the pockets of the farming community. Such being the case, why should the farmer have to pay from 25 to 120 per cent. more for his clothing, plows, wagons, and other agricultural implements, than they could be got for, were it not for the protection claimed by the manufacturers of textile fabrics and the iron interests of Pennsylvania? Why should the farmers of the great West and South be taxed to get their products to the Atlantic ports, by having to pay exorbitant freights in passing over the thousands of miles of railroad built at cost of at least one-third more than it should have been except for the purpose of protecting the iron interests above named? Why should the men engaged in raising sheep be protected, while those engaged in other agricultural pursuits are left to take care of themselves? Is it that the wool grower is placed at a disadvantage in getting the benefit of our cheap lands, or has he to get a superior class of labor? No! Does it require more labor to raise an equal amount in value of wool than wheat? No. Then let us see what advantages one has over the other in the way of getting their products to an Eastern market. Say that the product of one sheep in wool is of equal value to one bushel of wheat, either East or West. That being the case, is not the wheat grower put to a disadvantage in the article of freight, the wheat weighing sixty pounds while wool of an equal amount in value will weigh from three to five pounds; therefore, if either business require protection, it is the wheat grower. As before stated, the farmer has to have the price of his products regulated by the European markets. Why should he not have the privilege of purchasing such articles as are required in his business and for the consumption of his family as cheap and on as good terms as the farmers of other countries, with whom he has to compete in the sale of his products?

We profess to have a Government of equal laws. Do the cases cited prove such to be the fact? Where is the liberty or equality in our Government, that will not let a man make the most out of the products of his labor, while at the same time he does not injure, personally or pecuniarily, any one of his fellow citizens? It is now about time the agricultural interests, and those interested with them, were attending to their own business, and see that they send to Congress such men as have the Jeffersonian qualifications, "Are they honest? Are they capable?" Send such as will, in the first place, administer the Government on the most economical principles; quit giving away the lands belonging to the people to railroad corporations and swindlers, who, when they have their grants made secure, refuse to pay the Government its honest dues; reduce every expense of Government to the lowest possible amount; pay off our national debt—not at the rate of over one hundred millions each year, while by so doing you have been extracting from the producing classes, in the shape of taxation of different kinds, from four to five hundred millions of dollars, which, combined with State, county and municipal taxation, will probably amount to as much more, making the total taxation probably more than the entire profits of the productive wealth of the country. As a nation, if we go on as we have been doing, all the Protective Tariffs ever in existence will not save us from becoming bankrupt. If the debt were incurred for the benefit of the country, future generations are going to enjoy them, therefore let them pay the debt. If, as many have said it is a blessing, why be in such a hurry to get rid of it? Twenty millions a year of the debt would be plenty for us to pay at the present time. Cut down the tariff on all articles imported into the country, so that none shall pay more than thirty per cent. duty, and that will cheapen all articles consumed and used by the farmer, and if the above rate of duty will not raise sufficient revenue, let the United States Government levy a direct tax on the several states in proportion to the amount of population in each state, according to the method laid down in the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing like a direct tax to set people to thinking, for while the Government is collecting for or five cents per pound on coffee, and twenty cents on tea, also from fifty cents to one dollar on enough cloth to make a pair of pantaloons, in the shape of duties the people in general are deceived. If they were made on the purchase of an article, to first pay the cost of it, and then the amount required by the Government in the shape of duties added, they would soon say: We must elect to Congress men who will reduce these taxes to the lowest possible amount.

The writer does not believe that what is called protection to American labor, is really what its advocates would have us understand it to be. Judging from the manufacturing interests of our State, many of our cotton and woolen mills are at the present time idle, and those that are in operation claim that they are not making the business pay, notwithstanding the present high rates of duties collected on goods imported into the country. I also notice, by reading your paper, that about the same state of affairs exists all over the country as affect the manufacturing interests of our own state; even Mr. John A. Griswold, one of the speakers at the manufacturers' meeting says, the iron interests, in which he is interested, are of such an unsatisfactory character that producers cannot sell their products to advantage. From his remarks made at the meeting, one would suppose that the iron manufacturers will want more protection, so as to increase the price of agricultural implements. Would it not be cheaper for the agricultural interests of this country to make the inquiry of those persons who are always clamoring for protection; what amount they will require to shut up their mills, and do nothing for a year? Let the agricultural interests pay that amount, and then purchase such articles as they require whenever they can be purchased for the least amount of money. I think the latter named interest would be the gainer thereby. The above are the views as they present themselves to the writer, and, being a farmer, has had to employ most of his time in making a living, and has not had the benefit of a collegiate education, as but few farmers have. Therefore you will of you should think it worth while giving this a place in your valuable paper, please excuse the bungling manner in which it is written, bad grammar &c. The writer, along with those in the same business, know that something is wrong, and think we have found some of the causes of the general depression of our agricultural interests. Having read many of your Editorials, they appear to the writer to be correct; he therefore takes the liberty of sending you this communication.

Respectfully, A FARMER.

Newark, Del. Dec. 29, 1870.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of California, that Chinamen cannot testify against white men, Geo. D. Wilson, in jail under indictment for stealing $100 from a Chinaman, was discharged without bail on Wednesday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by

PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of

FINE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS,

Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK,

which will be made in the

LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,

At No. 228 Market Street,

The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 16—y **Edward Moore**

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye (his specialty) in the Medical College of Philadelphia, 13 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15—1y.

FARMERS

Will Please Take Notice

THAT I am prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for GRAIN upon the order of E. JEFFERSON & SON, New Castle, Del. and solicit a share of your patronage. May be found at the Depot or Drflip's Hotel until office is secured.

J. B. FOARD.

jan 14—tf Middletown, Del.

Attention Agents!!

WE will pay a salary, or allow a large commission to a few good Agents to introduce an entirely new article, consumed daily in every family. Staple as Flour, sells at sight. No humbug. Address (with stamps)

THOMPSON, BURD & Co.

Jan 14—1m Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR RENT.

A ROOM on Main Street, one door east of National Hotel. Apply to

JOHN T. HAYES,

Middletown, Del.

Jan. 14—tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of February,

At one o'clock, P. M.

At the Hotel of George W. Ortlip, in Middletown, Delaware, the valuable farm or tract of land of the late Spencer P. Holton, deceased, situated in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle county, and State of Delaware, on what is known as the Choptank road; bounded by lands of Robt. T. Cochran, George Derrickson and Martin E. Walker, and containing about

164 1-2 ACRES OF LAND.

This farm is about 2¼ miles from the Middletown Depot, in one of the very best neighborhoods in the State. The soil is of good quality, admirably adapted to the production of grain and fruits. The improvements consist of a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and comfortable OUT BUILDINGS.

The fencing is in good order, consisting in part of young osage orange hedges. The farm is divided into five fields, and is all under cultivation except about eight acres. There is also on the place an excellent

Apple Orchard,

AND A

PEACH ORCHARD of 700 TREES,

in full bearing, besides other fruits.

The healthy location, convenience to schools of the best class, to Churches, and Railroads, makes this property especially desirable, and well worth the attention of persons who desire a pleasant home. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the farm to persons wishing to purchase.

☞ Sale positive. Terms easy, and made known at sale.

J. R. HOLTEN, Trustee,

Jan. 14—ts. Middletown, Del.

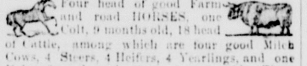
PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING declined farming, I will sell at Public Sale, on the farm of Col. Joshua Clayton, near Armstrong's Corner, on

THURSDAY, February, 2d. 1871,

At ten o'clock, A. M.

My Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of Four head of good Farm and road HORSES, one Colt, 9 months old, 18 head of Cattle, among which are four good Milch Cows, 4 Steers, 4 Heifers, 4 Yearlings, and one Yoke of good work Oxen, 6 years old. Three Shoats, 1 Brood Sow and lot of Pigs.



FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

One Kirby Reaper & Mower combined, 1 Pennington Reaper, in good order; 1 wheat Drill, 1 Farm Wagon, 3-in axle, nearly new, 1 Grain Fan, 1 three-spring Dearborn, 1 Carriage, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Spades, Axes, and other articles too tedious to mention. One-half of 25 acres of Wheat in the ground. Lot of Clover Hay and Fodder to be fed on the premises.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—All sums of $25 and below that amount, cash; on all sums above $25 will be a credit of six months, by the purchaser giving bankable note, payable at the Citizens' National Bank at Middletown, with approved security, stamps and interest added.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

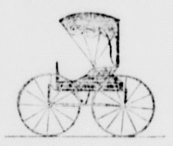
S. M. EVANS, Agt. LEWIS GREEN.

Jan. 14—ts.

FRANCIS DUGGAN,

St. Georges, Del.

MANUFACTURER OF



CARRIAGES

OF ALL KINDS.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Jan. 7—1y.

J. B. FOARD,

Middletown Delaware,

SOLE AGENT FOR

E. JEFFERSON & SON,

New Castle,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

GRAIN,

AND SALE OF

LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.

Jan. 7—3m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, now occupied by the undersigned, situated on Lake street, Middletown, adjoining the property of Zachariah Jones. The House is a two-story frame, 22 feet front, running back 18 feet, with a back building 16 by 20 feet, and a good kitchen in the rear, eight rooms in all. The Lot is 100 feet front by 125 feet deep, stocked with choice fruit and garden shrubbery. A well of good water in the yard. For further particulars apply to

June 25—tf NATHAN SIMMONS.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK YARD

For Sale,

IN New Castle, Del. situated on the Del. R. R. and Delaware River, with plenty of good clay and moulding sand in the yard. There is a siding which runs from the main track of the Del. R. R. alongside of the kiln, where bricks can be loaded without cost of cartage. Water has just been introduced into the town and the town has good Prospects of improving. This is a good opportunity for any one that has a desire to go into the brick business. Address

JOHN GUYER & SON,

sept 24—6m New Castle, Del.

E. D. BROWN. W. P. GALLIGHER.

BROWN & GALLIGHER,

(FORMERLY WITH G. W. MIDDLETON.)

IMPORTERS OF

FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &C.

AND DEALERS IN

RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKEY,

No. 11 South 5th Street, Philadelphia.

Jan 29—y

Fresh Cows for Sale.

FOUR Fresh Cows, with Calves by their sides, for sale. Apply to

WM. R. COCHRAN,

Jan. 14—1w Near Middletown, Del.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowls in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensations of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A PREPARATION OF ROOTS AND HERBS, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last thirty-five years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and limbs, asthma, erysipelas, female affections, and billious diseases generally.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Send for a Circular. Price $1; by mail $1.25

For sale by CHARLES TATMAN, Jr.

Dec. 24—1y. Middletown, Del.

HOLIDAY GOODS, &c.

BEFORE purchasing HOLIDAY GOODS for Christmas and New Year, go to MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 4 10 N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

TOYS! NEW GOODS.

English, French, German, and American.

TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS.

I still continue to sell my entire stock of Feathers, Velveteens, Flowers, &c. at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Toys and Holiday Goods.

Hat and Towel Racks, Brackets, Writing Desks, Ink Stands, Pocket Books—greatest bargains ever offered.

Superb selection of Jet, Gilt, Pearl and Coral Jewelry.

Elegant Fans, Pearl, Ivory and Gilt Stick.

Kid Gloves, two buttons, all the new shades. Also, the Joseph Kid, the best $1 Glove sold.

Cloaks, Dresses and suits made in the most fashionable style.

Trimmed Paper Patterns.

Perfect System of Dress Cutting taught.

Real Valenciennes, Guipure and Thread Laces, All the latest styles Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves.

Point D'Applique and Duchesse.

Thread Work.

French Embroidered Cashmere Sacks, Cap's a Plume, Tips and Fancy Feathers and Flowers.

Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.

Ribbons, Roman Scarfs and Sashes; Dress Trimmings.

Ornamental Fringes, Gimps.

Sofa Pillows, Pin Cushions.

A large lot of Worked Slippers at very low prices.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. Phila.

sept 24—4mos—dec 10.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, Dec. 10th, 1870.

Upon the application of Samuel Fenimore, Administrator of Thomas Murphy, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is Ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also requiring the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. R. GIBBS, [L.S.] Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before December 18th, 1871, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL FENIMORE,

Administrator.

Address, Odessa, Del.

Dec. 24—2m.

M. E. DICKSON,

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

SOLID STERLING

Silver and Plated Ware,

Suitable for Holiday Presents.

N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages.

Dec. 10—tf

THOMAS S. DUNNING, A. M. M. D.

Homœopathic Physician.

Has removed to Old Transcript Office on Main Street, Middletown, Del.

Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.

" " 1 to 3 P. M.

dec 3—tf " " 6 to 7 P. M.

NORWAY OATS

FOR SALE.

IN Quantities to suit purchasers.

nov 5—1mos. E. R. COCHRAN,

Middletown, Del.

GEO. W. INGRAM,

AUCTIONEER,

Middletown, Delaware.

All orders addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

Nov 26—1mos

LONGEST ROOF

IN the United States is on Rinck's Sons' Factory, Easton, Pa.—one-third of a mile long,—and is covered with

Ready Roofing

Cheap durable, and easily applied. Send for circular and samples to the manufacturers.

READY ROOFING CO.

June 4—1y No. 64 Courtland st. N. Y.

VICTOR GREEN,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE ADJOINING HIS RESIDENCE, N. BROAD ST

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

July 2—y

THE LATE

Dobbins HAIR

VEGETABLE RENEWED HAIR

A Color and Dressing that will not Burn the Hair or Injure the Head.

It makes Hair soft and fine, restoring its natural color without dyeing, by imparting a healthy and vigorous growth.

IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. B. DOBBINS,

426 North Eighth St., Philada.

Price $1.00, large bottles.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without my signature, and I put my name to no goods that are not of surpassing excellence.

J. B. Dobbins

sept 24—6m

EDWIN HALL,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS, Best Makes,
COLORED SILKS in all Desirable Shades,
"IRIS" IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED & PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,
SERGES AND SATIN CLOTHS,
PLAID POPLINS AND SERGES,

The latest styles of Dress Goods constantly receiving and for sale at the lowest prices.

A full stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand.

BLACK POPLINS, MOHAIRS & ALPACAS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOAK VELVETS, PURE SILK,

Best Goods Imported.

Silk Plushes! Silk Plushes!!

In all desirable shades.

Water-proof Cloths,

Cloths for Ladies wear,

Velveteens of Silk Finish,

Cloths for Men and Boy's wear.

Table linens, napkins, sheetings, towelings, shirtings, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, piano, and table covers, embroideries, laces, white goods, gloves, &c. We deal in good goods, and will sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

The Market and Chestnut street Cars will convey you to within a few doors of the store.

EDWIN HALL,

oct 22 3m 28 South Second St. Phila.

THE LATEST NEWS!!

A REAL LIVING CASH STORE!

IN

MIDDLETOWN,

WHERE YOU CAN FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

LADIES' CLOAKS, COATS & FURS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS,

WHITE AND COLORED

BLANKETS!!

COVERLETS, LAP ROBES, Horse Blankets,

HARDWARE, CEDERWARE, QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

These goods are all bought from first hands for Cash and will be sold at prices lower than the same goods can be sold by any store doing other than a net cash business. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on us since we opened, we now call your attention to the stock now opening, still lower than ever, at the cash store.

J. F. ELLISON & CO.

Nov 12—3mos Lockwood Corner.

GIDEON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs	25cts.	Lard	10cts.
Butter	40.	Hogs	11.
Chickens, dressed	12.	Hogs, alive	10.
Ducks "	12.	Potatoes, round	80.
Turkeys "	12.	Feathers	65.
Geese "	12.	Honey	20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del.

March 26—tf Wm. Z. GIBSON.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Constantly on hand at prices to suit all.

EGG,	2240 lbs.	$7 00
STOVE,	"	7 00
NUT,	"	6 25

This Coal we warrant to be of the Best Quality and guarantee it to give satisfaction.

CHAS. T. STRATTON,

oct. 22—tf *Odessa, Del.*

WEDDING RINGS,

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

March 6—tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Yoke of Extra WORK CATTLE; medium size; good form; well matched in color and in disposition, and well known as superior in every respect. Also, one CART, in good order. A few Chestnut Post and Rails for Sale.

W. GREEN.

aug 12—tf

Select Poetry.

OUR DAYS.

Our days are most uncertain days,
Some cloudy and some sunny;
Some given up to making friends
And some to making money.
A few are happy, joyous days,
But these are much too rare,
When we in all true faith build up
Our castles in the air.

And there are days of retrospect,
When shadows come before,
When we retire within ourselves,
And softly shut the door.
A lock of hair, and some faded lines,
To heart and memory dear,
Will often change to thoughtful days
Our pleasant days of cheer.

And there are days—oh, listen not
Sweet angels up above!
When passion rankles in our breasts,
And not a drop of love—
When all our steps seem downward steps
And sinful all our ways;
And these we call, and well we may,
Our dark and evil days.

But then we have our blessed days,
The sweetest of the seven—
The days of love and peace and joy,
Ruled o'er by Heaven.
So may our future days like these,
By fostering love be blest,
Until on yonder golden shore
We find our day of Rest!

Popular Miscellany.

For the Middletown Transcript.

THEY SAY HE DRINKS.

Mrs. Jones what is the matter with Dr. Smith? he used to be so cheerful, and had a kind word and pleasant smile for every one he met, now he is so indifferent and careless that he does not appear to be the same man; besides his fine property is going to destruction, and every thing has the appearance of decay and ruin. His beautiful wife also seems to share his trouble, for she is not like she was formerly, gay, cheerful and happy, but downcast and dejected. Why is this? The mystery is easily explained. They say he drinks. The fatal rum bowl has transferred the bright genius into a semi-demon, and to-day, ruin, decay and death are indelibly stamped upon his careworn and haggared countenance.

There goes a young man, the pride of his father and the joy of his mother. His dress, his manner, his accent, all has the impress of a cultivated intellect. Yes! he has had the advantages of education and refinement. His parents have strained every nerve and toiled diligently to educate that son and make him a man. He is possessed with talents, gentle manners and a kind heart. He has all the requisites of a noble manhood and future eminence; but a dark cloud has obscured that shining intellect and blasted, perhaps forever the fond hopes of his doting parents. It is the dark cloud of intemperance. They say he drinks.

Did you see that young man at the altar, that blooming lady is his bride, how happy they are, observe his intelligent face, beaming with kindness and love, see his clear keen eye denoting talent, intellect and worth. Years have rolled since then: that beautiful bride is now a poor heart-broken wife and mother. She has been reduced from wealth and social position to the lowest depths of poverty and misery, want and destitution is her portion, and the cries of her helpless little ones for bread wrings the heart of that helpless mother. That husband that was so handsome, brave, intelligent and kind hearted, is now an inmate of the prison cell. Why was this? It was because he drank.

Why does that young lady weep, when she ought to rejoice, now in the strength of her womanhood? She hears news from her lover. They say he drinks. What a pity! her friends exclaim, he is so handsome; but the demon intemperance likes a shining mark, and like Delia of old, it has shorn him of his strength and left him a poor helpless victive, tossed upon the waves of dissipation, ready to be whirled into the vortex of ruin and death.

Reader these are not fancy pen sketches drawn from a vivid immagination, but living pictures of the evils of intemperance, as presented to our reflection by every-day life. Intemperance has been the cause of more misery, degredation and woe than all the evils that ever cursed the nations of the earth. As we look back over the pages of the past we find that many noble characters have sunk into untimely graves, because they drank. Edgar A. Poe, one of America's most gifted sons after a misspent youth with profligate associates died but to fill a madmans grave. The poet Byron from a waste of intellect became a debased and selfish man. It was because they drank. Young man beware of the gulf of intemperance. The society of the thoughtless and the gay will allure you on in the first circle, then like the maelstrom in the southern seas you will be drawn imperceptibly as it were into the vortex. HOMO INCOGNIETS.

WARWICK, Md. Jan. 9, 1871.

The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreen is derived from ancient Druid practice. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remain unnipped by frost till a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bay, laurels and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases to "kiss under the rose," to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions.

Flax seed occasionally given to horses or cattle, will make them shed their old hair, and whether old or young, soon get sleek and fat. It is the only thing that will fatten some old horses.

After a wedding, it was formerly a custom to drink honey dissolved in water for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honeymoon.

Should old acquaintance be forgot? Not if they have any money.

[illegible] for love—Coloring your [illegible] a woman.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN

TAKES this method of calling the attention of the public to his Large and Well Selected Stock of

COATINGS, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Kerseys, Dress Gooods,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
Bro. and Bleached Muslins,

Shawls, Red Flannels, White Flannels, Cotton Flannels, White Blankets, Gray Blankets, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Bed Spreads,

HATS, CAPS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, Earthenware, Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

Farmers, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their interest to examine his stock of

Men's Heavy Boots and Shoes,

which he has manufactured of the best material, and on which he guarantees satisfaction.

He has also on hand a good assortment of

MEN'S SEWED AND PEGGED,
SINGLE & DOUBLE UPPER & SOLE,
CALF BOOTS,

Also Ladies' Dress Shoes in various styles.

☞ Prices Reasonable—Large Inducements to Cash Buyers. ☜ [Oct 22-tf

EUGENE M. HANSON. BENJ. P. HANSON

HANSON BROS.

IN THE

TOWN HALL,
Middletown, Delaware,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, comprising in part,

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS,
Serges, DeLaines, Poplins, &c. &c.

A full line of Ladies'

White and Colored Trimmings,
SATIN and VELVET,
CUT BIAS.

FLANNELS,

GILBERT'S OPERA, DOMET, CANTON, &C.

CALICOES, BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS

Cloths, Cassimeres,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
EARTHENWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Groceries, Provisions, &c.

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

☞ *Special inducements to cash buyers.* oct 29—3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
apr. 9—tf

MIDDLETOWN NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM,
Middletown, Delaware.

PEACH TREES AND SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

PEACH Trees in *present* Nursery are *all sold.* A fine stock of Small Fruit and Osage Orange Plants for Spring of 1871, at reduced prices. For catalogue and price list, address

E. R. COCHRAN,
Dec 3—tf Middletown, Del.

A GREAT OFFER.
HORACE WATERS,
481, Broadway, New York,

WILL dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. June 4—8m

J. HERMANN'S
Monumental Marble Works,
Corner Delaware and Union Streets,
NEW CASTLE, DEL.
Monuments, Marble and Enameled Slate Mantels,
Furnished at short notice, & on reasonable terms.

REFERENCES.

H. M. CLEAVER, PHILIP R. CLARK, ANDREW BLIGHT.
Sept. 4—tf

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
New Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Selling Off at REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH!!

CONSISTING in part of the following goods:

Black and Colored Alpacas, Doublewarp Mohair and Silk Finish, very low, Delaines of variety of shades and styles, Chene Poplins and Mohairs, Silk Finish Velveteens, Sack Flannels, plain and plaid, White and Red Flannels, Canton Flannels, &c.

Large stock of Ladies Shawls and Cloaks, Ladies Merino Vests, Jouvins' Kid Gloves, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, KERSEYS
HATS AND CAPS,

Latest styles; Overcoats and ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Hemp, Rag and Stair, from auction. Gents Fine Calf Skin Boots, Men's Coarse Boots and Shoes, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles, with and without heels.

BLANKETS AND COVERLIDS.
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class country store.

Purchasers will please call and look at our stock before purchasing.

☞ Agents for Dr. Rogers' Magnetic Oil and Liver Pills. S. R. STEPHENS & CO.
Nov. 5—tf Middletown, Del.

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN.
Middletown, Delaware,

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,

And offer for sale

Valuable Real Estate,

Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Berholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Bein, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. W. Karsner, McDonough,
J. W. Vandegrift, "
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, "
B. F. Chatham, Phila. Nat. Bank.
march 17—tf

500,000
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS
ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
FOR SALE.
For Hedging
VERY LARGE AND FINE.
ALSO, 200,000
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS & VINES,
OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
AND GRAPE.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL AND GIANT
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

EARLY ROSE and other SEED POTATOES.

For information and prices, apply to

HENRY CLAYTON,
WOOSIDE SMALL FRUIT NURSERY
MT. PLEASANT, DEL.
oct. 22—6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

John P. McLear, Pres. M. M. Child, Sec
BRANCH OFFICE:
N. W. cor. Ninth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
GEO. W. STONE, Vice President, Manager.
GEO. F. TURNER, Gen'l Agent & Attorney.

Purely Mutual--Low Rates.

ALL Policies Nonforfeiting after One Annual Payment. Every accommodation consistent with safety guaranteed to Policy Holders.

Books containing full information concerning the plans and rules of the Company sent free upon on application to the Branch Office.

Agents Wanted throughout the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

REFERENCES (by permission)—Hon. E. W. Gilpin, Chief Justice State of Delaware; Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, U. S. Senator from Delaware; Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware; Gen. Henry du Pont, Powder Manufacturer; Hon. Gove Saulsbury, Gov. State of Del. the Presidents of all the Banks in the city of Wilmington; HON. J. J. Valentine, Mayor of Wilmington.
June 4—1y.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the the public in general, that he has now on hand a superior stock of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Which he offers at very reasonable rates, and which cannot fail to please.

Among the Tobaccos are the following:

Best Black Navy Tobacco.....80 Cents.
Best Monitor Navy Tobacco.....90 "
Best Black Cavendish Tobacco.....90 "
Best Plain Light Tobacco.....$1.00
Best Rough and Ready Tobacco.....$1.15

GIVE HIM A CALL.

JOHN T. HAYES,
1 Door East of National Hotel, Middletown, Del.
apr 23—tf

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

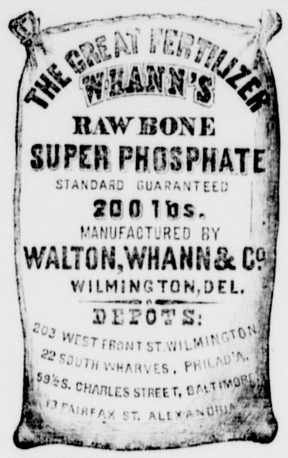
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

For sale by Charles Tatman, Middletown, Del. and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. oct. 15—1y



PROMPT,
ACTIVE,
RELIABLE,

A Great Crop Producer and Thorough Renovator of worn out lands.

For Sale by E. T. EVANS,
Middletown, Del.

Middletown, Del. Feb. 28, 1868.

MESSRS. WALTON, WHANN & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I used Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on my corn last spring, and on my wheat in the fall. In each case it produced an excellent crop. Wishing to determine which of the different phosphates would pay me best, I tried several, and am glad to say the yield was much the best where I used Whann's. I shall continue to use it, and cheerfully recommend it to my neighbors.
A. T. STOOTS.

Middletown, Del. March 17, 1868.

MESSRS. WALTON, WHANN & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have been using Whann's Phosphate for some time past alongside of the popular fertilizers, and have come to the conclusion it is as good or any other. I am going to use ten tons this spring.
Yours truly, HENRY CLAYTON.
March 27—1y

J.H. Warner, N.Y. A McElrath, N.Y. G.E. Dickson, Dover.

Warner, Dickson & McElrath,
GENERAL PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
338 GREENWICH STREET, N. Y.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Peaches, Pears, Apples, Berries, Grapes,
And all kinds of Perishable Fruit.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Cummins, Smyrna, Daniel B. Cummins, Prest. Gerard Bank, Phila. Dr. Henry Ridgely, Dover. Wm. M. Shakespear, Dover. Gov. G. Saulsbury, Dover. Ex Gov. Wm. H. Ross, Seaford, Del. James Ponder, Esq. Milton, Del. Dr. Alex. Hardcastle, Caroline county, Md. John R. Sadler, Queen Anne's co. Md. S. S. Wyeth, 164 Murray street, N. Y. J. H. Chase, Washington Mills, N. Y. E. R. Arnold, Severn River, Md. B. N. Fox & Co. N. Y.
September 3—tf

HOW TO GET RICH.
A Sure Guide to Honest Wealth.

NO one in business or out but can, by a strict attention to rules laid out in this Book, become wealthy in a short time.

Agents will find this the best selling book in the market. Single copies sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address

CHARLES M. JONES,
sept 24—1y Wilmington, Del.

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Jan 4-tf Founders and Machinists.

DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. J. Vanderford, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

REFERENCES.

Dr. T. L. Buckingham, Dean of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. E. T. Darby, 906 Walnut street, Phila.
Dr. Thomas H. Musgrove, Elkton, Md.
Dr. H. H. Mitchell, " "
Samuel B. Feard, Esq. " "
Rev. Henry H. Mathews " "
march 5—tf.

NEW STOVE, TIN,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S
NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall,
Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

COOK STOVES.
STAR, COTTAGE, NATIONAL,
CHARM, PRIZE, & VICTOR COOK.

PARLOR STOVES.
BOQUET BASE, GAS, BURNING
BASE, DIAL, VIOLET, REVERE, UNION AIR-TIGHT.

James Spear & Co's
"REVOLVING LIGHT."

The proprietors claim for this stove that the mica windows never become smoked; perfect cleanliness in poking the fire; entire safety of the fire; requires very little attention; thorough ventilation of the room, thus preserving the health of the occupants; entire freedom from dust; a uniform and well regulated heat; a gas-consumer of the first quality; great economy in fuel. This stove is a continuous burner, when the fire is once made the work is done for the winter, as it can be kept burning for an indefinite period, the fuel only requiring to be replenished once in 24 hours. Read the following recommendation:

MR. T. H. ROTHWELL—*Dear Sir*:—I take pleasure in recommending the new coal stove called "the Revolving Light." Having used one last winter, can say I think it the best and most economical stove for parlor or sitting room now in use. J. R. HALL.

Stoves suitable for stores, offices, hotels, and school houses.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED, RUSSIA, AND SHEET IRON, ZINC,
COAL HODS, SEIVES,
POKERS, SHOVELS,
TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS
SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED
PRESERVING KETTLES,
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,
TEA BELLS, JAPANNED CHAMBER BUCKETS,
SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,
FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,
SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron,)
MOLASSES CUPS,
PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their custom.

THE VAPOR COOKING STOVE.
No Wood, no Coal, no Stove Pipe, no Ashes, no Dirt, no Wood Boxes, no Coal Scuttle, no Kindling Wood,
But a Friction Match.

And the fire in full blast in half a minute, oven hot in two minutes, steak broiled in seven minutes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment.

Please call and examine it in operation at

Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Sole owner of the stove for the State.
Feb. 16—y

LUMBER & HARDWARE.
J. B. FENIMORE & CO.
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber and Hardware,
BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, ETC. ETC.
Constantly on hand all kinds of
Building Material.
January 15—tf

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED A TRUE FIT. PERFECT FITTING, COMFORT, EASE AND ELEGANCE.

Send for self-measurement circular.
J. P. DOUGHTEN,
may 28-tf 410 Market st. Wilmington, Del.

Peninsular Machine Works

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
PENNINGTON BROS.

HAVE bought out the Peninsular Machine Works at Middletown. Mr. A. R. Pennington will take charge of the same and intends to carry on the business in its various branches and invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. may 7—ly

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, &C.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'
White Pulmonic Balsam.

IT cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for throat and lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Blood-spitting, Hoarseness, and even Pulmonary Consumption, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will will not cure if carefully used, according to directions. We guarantee all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large size bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
707 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden 602 Arch street. Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 168 Baltimore st. For sale by medicine dealers generally. July 2—y

DELAWARE
GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

THE undersigned having perfected his improved "DELAWARE DRILL," would inform the Farmers that he is now prepared to furnish them with the best combined Grain and Phosphate Drill ever introduced into this country.

It is very simple in construction; very substantially made up, has the patented porcelain wheel; is easily regulated, and guaranteed to sow *any and every kind of merchantable Guano and Phosphate* with the greatest uniformity and accuracy.

It has been used and endorsed by over 150 of our best farmers in this and the adjoining State of Maryland during the last two years (1868 and 1869) and, as will be shown by their written certificates now in my possession, has given entire satisfaction.

Farmers wishing these drills will please address W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.
Odessa, Del.
Or WM. T. SHAW & CO. Manufacturer,
Wilmington, Delaware.

TERMS:
Delaware Grain and Phosphate Drill,
$125 CASH.

N. B.—I am also prepared, at my shop in Odessa, to attach my Delaware Phosphate Sower with all its improvements and in the most substantial manner, to the Haines & Wood's or any common grain drill now in use, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Farmers wishing the Attachment will please forward their orders as soon as possible as only a limited number will be furnished this season.

TERMS—Delaware Phosphate Sower attached old drill, $45. Cash; or an approved note at 30 days. W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.
July 16—tf Odessa, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.
JOHN B. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that he has taken the Tin and Stove Store of the late S. W. Roberts, and offers to the public the largest and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, PARLOR COOK, MONITOR
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT
PARLOR LIGHT, OUR PARLOR.
Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

Being a practical workman, himself, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

AT HIS BRANCH STORE, ST. GEORGES.

He has a large stock of Stoves and Tin Ware on hand, and is prepared to fill all orders for

STOVES, TIN WARE, ROOFING, SPOUTING, &C. &C. at the shortest notice and on the best terms.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜
JOHN B. ROBERTS.
aug 13, 1870—y

IGNATIUS C. GRUBB,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

617 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
nov 12—3m

H. McCOY. WM. A. RASIN.

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 SOUTH STREET,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.
July 2—y

C. MAISEL,
TAILOR, (From Paris),
1321 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
may 21—1y

NEW BAKERY,
IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Painting Business in all its Branches. FRANCIS TARONI.
March 6, 1869—tf

HIDES AND TALLOW WANTED!

The highest prices will be paid at
Nov. 30—tf GIBSON'S,
Middletown, Del.

Delaware Rail Road Line
Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, April fourth, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
LEAVE		A. M.	LEAVE.	A. M.	P. M.
Delmar		11 00	*Philadelphia*	8 30	5 00
Laurel		11 15	*Baltimore*	7 25	2 45
Seaford		11 35	*Wilmington*	10 10	6 25
Bridgeville		11 50	New Castle	10 30	6 45
		P. M.	State Road	10 35	6 50
Greenwood		12 05	Bear,	10 45	7 00
Farmington	A. M.	12 15	St. Georges	11 00	7 10
Harrington	7 00	12 30	Mt. Pleasant	11 10	7 25
Felton	7 15	12 50	*Middletown*	11 25	7 45
Canterbury	7 20	1 05	Townsend	11 35	7 50
Willow Grove	7 25	1 10	Blackbird	11 40	8 00
Wyoming (Cam.)	7 35	1 15	Sassafras	11 50	8 10
Dover	7 50	P. M.		P. M.	
Moorton	8 05	1 40	Clayton	12 00	8 20
Brenford	8 10	1 45	ARRIVE	P. M.	
Smyrna	8 05	1 40	Smyrna	12 10	8 30
Clayton	8 20	1 55	LEAVE		
Sassafras Road	8 25	2 00	Brenford	12 05	8 25
Blackbird	8 35	2 15	Moorton	12 15	8 30
Townsend	8 40	2 20	*Dover*	12 30	8 55
Middletown	9 00	2 35	Wyoming (Cam.	12 40	9 05
Mt. Pleasant	9 10	2 45	Willow Grove	12 45	9 10
St. Georges	9 25	3 00	Canterbury	12 55	9 15
Bear	9 35	3 15	Felton	1 05	9 25
State Road	9 45	3 25	Harrington	1 25	9 40
N. Castle	9 55	3 35	Farmington	1 35	
ARRIVE.			Greenwood	1 50	
Wilmington	10 15	3 55	Bridgeville	2 00	
Philada.	11 45	5 25	*Seaford*	2 20	
	P. M.		Laurel	2 40	
Baltimore	1 05	8 10	Delmar	2 55	

FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Stations named at the following changed hours, (subject to delays incident to freight business) viz: Going South, leave Wilmington about 4 00 A. M. New Castle, 4 45, Middletown, 6 05, Clayton, 7 30; Dover, 8 50; Camden, 9 15; Felton, 10 10, and be due at Harrington 10 30 A. M. Going North, to leave Harrington about 3 05 P. M. Felton, 3 30; Camden, 4 55; Dover, 5 35; Morton, 6; Clayton, 6 50; Middletown, 8 20; New Castle, 10 00; and be due at Wilmington 10 30 P. M.

This train will stop to take up passengers only at Stations named, but will set down passengers at any regular stopping place between Harrington and Wilmington, except Hare's Corner, State Road, Del. Junction and Dupont.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M. Leave Philadelphia at 12 00 M. and Wilmington 1 10 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above will leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 40 A. M. and 8 00 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 8 40 A. M. and 2 P. M. to make connections with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

H. F. KENNEY,
Jan. 8—y Superintendent Del. R. R.

ODESSA NURSERIES.

THE Proprietors offer for Sale, for Fall planting of 1870 or Spring of 1871,

70,000 Peach Trees
of the leading
Market and Family Varieties.
200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS
consisting of the following varieties:
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES
CURRANTS, AND GRAPE VINES.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.
One and Two Years Old.
ALSO
EARLY ROSE, POTATOES,
And several other leading varieties, for seed.

Apply to POLK & HYATT,
Oct. 16, 1869. Or to WM. B. CROFT,
Odessa, Del.

Kent County Rail Road.

THE Kent County Rail Road being completed to Kennedyville, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware R. R. commencing on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1870,

And will run as follows until further notice:

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.		
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Kennedyville	7 20		Townsend	11 40	8 00
Black's	7 35		Vandyke's	11 55	8 15
Lambson's	7 50			P.M.	
Massey's	8 05	1 25	Morris'	12 50	8 25
Morris'	8 15	1 40	Massey's	12 20	8 35
Vandyke's	8 22	1 55	Lambson's	12 30	
ARRIVE			Black's	12 40	
Townsend	8 35	2 10	ARRIVE		
			Kennedyville	12 50	

Passengers from Kennedyville, and all stations on the Kent County Rail Road, will reach Wilmington at 10.15, A. M. Philadelphia at 11.45, A. M. and Baltimore at 1.05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President Street Depot) at 7.25, A. M. Philadelphia (Depot corner Broad st. and Washington Avenue) at 8.30, A. M. and Wilmington at 10.10, A. M.

A Stage will run between Chestertown and Kennedyville, making close connections with trains East and West. It will leave Chestertown at 7.30, A. M. and returning, leave Kennedyville on arrival of train, and reach Chestertown about 2.30, P. M.

J. B. WINGATE,
apr 30—tf Chief Eng'r and Sup't.

JOHN VOLET,
FRENCH BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
NO. 112 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Between Chestnut and Walnut and 2nd and 3rd,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOTTIER AND CORDONNIER.

Nothing but the best French Calf-skin used here. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.
Feb 26—1y

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel,
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
Dec. 12—tf.

WOOL WANTED!!

THE highest cash prices paid for WOOL at BOHEMIA MILLS.
MURPHEY & REYBOLD.

Cassimeres, Kerseys, Yarns, Blankets, &c. always on hand, and will be exchanged for Wool if desired. may 14—tf

THE BEST.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALITY.

The finest Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, for Men and Youths, are made by

ERNEST SOPP,
At his Mammoth Emporium,
No. 230 North NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

A large stock of ready-made work open for examination and sale.
apr 16—y